

Import boom boosts July tax revenues

By PINHAS LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The slump in tax collection was reversed in July as total government revenues grew by 18 per cent in real terms, compared to June. But the reason for the growth – the massive boom in purchases of imported goods, particularly large consumer durables such as cars and electrical appliances – is neither positive nor expected to persist.

Statistics released yesterday show that the Treasury raked in \$188 billion from taxes last month. This is 1.6 per cent less than the figure for July 1983, two distinct trends.

Collection of income tax and other direct taxes amounted to \$190b., a fall of 2 per cent compared to June, and of 25.3 per cent against July, 1983.

The Treasury announcement traces this fall to four separate developments, each of which contributed to the overall result. The most important of these is "the complex of factors including the stock market crisis of October 1983, the slowdown in economic activity in the last

months of the 1983/84 tax year, and primarily – the difficulties in applying the Law of Taxation Under Inflationary Conditions." To these the Treasury ascribes almost half of the fall.

Another development is the decline in payments of advance income tax by the banks because of their losses last year. The other two are the cancellation of the Peace for Galilee levy on salaries and on sales of securities, and the decline in activity in the real estate sector.

The situation with indirect taxation is quite different. Here the government collected \$196.8b., an increase of 39 per cent in real terms over July last year. This huge gain stems from last month's jump in imports and consumption. Imports of consumer goods rose by 50 per cent, and the tax collected on these was up by one-third over July 1983, although part of this increase was due to sanctions by customs workers in June of this year. VAT collection was also up by 32 per cent, the result of the increased consumption of

(Continued on Page 13)

\$15,000 'Eshkol' note to be issued soon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A \$15,000 note, bearing a portrait of late prime minister Levi Eshkol, will go into circulation later this month.

The largest denomination note, at present, the \$10,000 note bearing a representation of Maimonides went into circulation less than a year ago. Today it is worth little more than \$3.

Shekels replaced first as Israel's unit of currency, at a rate of one to ten, four years ago during Yigal Hurvitz's term as Likud finance minister. There had never been a felt need for a note as large as \$10,000, but inflation then was running at only 110 per cent a year.

It is understood that a \$10,000 note is also being prepared for introduction later this year.

Syrian missiles trained on 6th Fleet

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON – Soviet ground-to-sea missiles have recently been supplied to Syria and deployed along the country's Mediterranean coast, presenting a threat to the U.S. Sixth Fleet, according to columnist Jack Anderson.

Pentagon sources told Anderson that the deployment of the missiles came as a response to last year's deployment of the U.S. Marine task force in Lebanon and the shelling of coastal targets there by the battleship New Jersey.

The sources said the missiles cover a range of 250 kilometres and have a very short reaction time. They fly in a flat trajectory, like cruise missiles, and are considered the most sophisticated of their type among Soviet weaponry.

Anderson wrote that the Pentagon fears that the missiles will enable the Syrians to sink any vessel in the eastern Mediterranean, since the U.S. fleet would find it difficult to respond quickly to their use against it.

Local Olympians doing well, fencer going to semi-finals

Post Sports Staff

Fencer Yitzhak Chetel has won four out of his five preliminary bouts to qualify comfortably for the semi-finals in the individual Olympic foil event.

Gymnast Nancy Goldsmith placed within the first 32 in the women's individual competition and thus also went into the final phase.

Yachtsmen – Shimshon Brockman and Eytan Friedlander in the 470 class and Yoel Sela and Eldad Amir in the Flying Dutchman class – are still well placed among the leading boats.

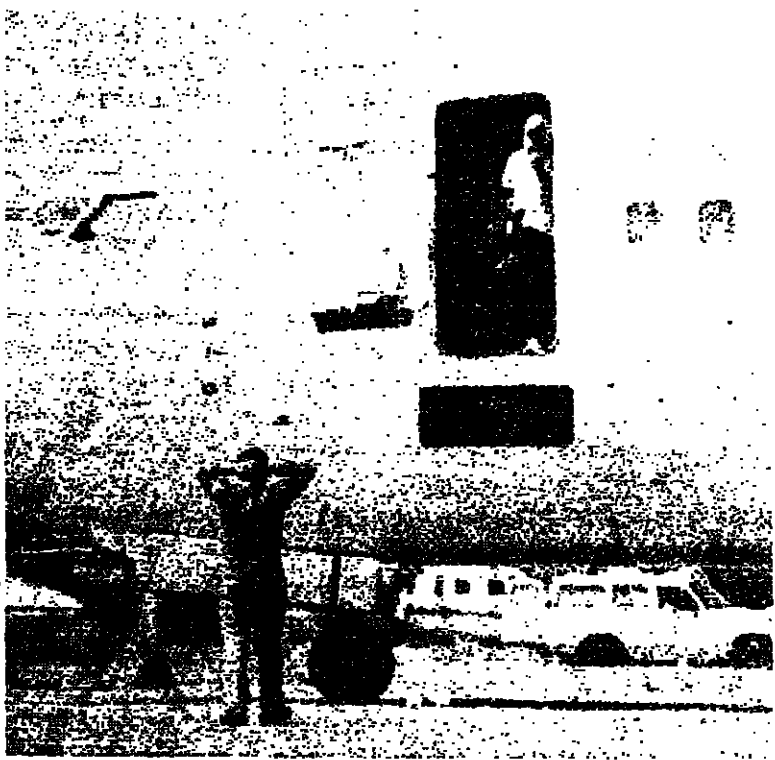
On Wednesday evening the city of Los Angeles unveiled a plaque to the memory of the 11 Israeli athletes slain at the Munich Olympics 12 years ago.

"A helpless world watched those 11 athletes dying young, but since then a forgetful world has too little noticed their death – and done far too little to stay the heedless hand of terrorism," said Mayor Tom Brad-

ley. He was speaking at the ceremony attended by top Olympic officials and members of Israel's 1984 team in the ornate, open-air courtyard of City Hall.

As the swimming events again moved centre-stage yesterday things were soon back in the records groove. Mary T. Meagher of the U.S. set an Olympic record in qualifying for the finals of the women's 100-metre butterfly. Meagher, 19, was timed in 59.05 seconds to surpass the Olympic standard of one minute, 0.13 seconds set way back in 1976 by Kornelia Ender of East Germany. Meagher is also the world record-holder in the event at 57.96.

Israel's Eyal Stigman finished only fourth in his heat of the men's 200m breaststroke event. His time of 2:24.93 left him in 21st position overall out of the 49 competitors, insufficient to boost him into the consolation final behind the eight top swimmers. (Olympic reports – Page 4).



A hijacker of the Air France 737 speaking to a negotiator at Teheran airport yesterday, before the hijackers surrendered after blowing up the plane. See story below. (UPI telephoto)

Israeli soldier killed in S. Lebanon grenade attack

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA – An Israeli soldier died of wounds received yesterday morning in a grenade attack on an Israel Defence Forces position on the roof of a one-storey building near the Nabatieh market. Another soldier was lightly wounded in the attack.

The dead soldier is Turai Yuval Shalev, 19, of Kibbutz Geshet. The funeral will take place at the kibbutz at 1 p.m. today.

IDF units closed the area and detained a number of residents. South Lebanon Army soldiers also participated in the search and arrests.

There have been more than 20 attacks on the IDF and SLA in the past week throughout Southern Lebanon.

In other incidents yesterday, a roadside charge went off close to an Israeli patrol near the village of Tanin; light-weapons and RPG fire were directed at IDF vehicles near Ba'alul; and a bomb went off in a car belonging to the commander of the civil guard in Southern Lebanon. No one was hurt in any of the incidents.

Meanwhile, IDF liaison officers have permitted the wife of Lebanese Defence Minister Adel Oseiran to travel from Sidon to Beirut to be with her husband, who has suffered a heart attack.

Aguda postpones meeting with Herzog

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Amidst recommitments within the religious parties, Agudat Yisrael last night postponed to this morning its consultations with President Chaim Herzog.

Aguda sources revealed that the party heads had wanted to speak first with Rabbi Eliezer Shach of its Council of Torah Sages, and since that meeting could not take place until late last night, they deferred the meeting with Herzog.

National Religious Party leader Yosef Burg yesterday used the Aguda of jeopardizing the possibility of a united religious front that would press for a Likud-led national unity government.

Aguda leader Avraham Shapira rejected Burg's charges, saying that the NRP had seriously tried to set up such a front and had not suggested to Herzog that Shapir be entrusted with forming the next government. Instead, he had left the matter open.

Election results show increase in ethnic vote

By HANCOCH and
RAFI SMITH

Differences in voting patterns between Oriental and European Jews widened in last month's elections. The Oriental political revolution not only continued, but also reached into the religious community.

Religious voters, by backing Shas and Tami in large numbers essentially completed a revolt against the traditional Ashkenazi leadership of the religious political community.

Among Oriental Jews, an outstanding result was the continued decline in support for the Alignment and its allies.

These estimates indicate that the Labour camp continued to lose votes among these Jews, scoring 21.5 per cent in these elections to 22.5 per cent in 1981 and 24.6 per cent in 1977. Conversely, Likud-Tehiya lost slightly, from 57.8 per cent to 55.5 per cent but this was made up by the

(Continued on Page 3)

Oriental Jewish vote for parties (in percentages)

Year	Religious parties	Likud	Tehiya	Alignment to Labour	Haritz	Weizman	Kahane	Others
1977	17.9	51.1	—	19.6	5.0	—	—	6.4
1981	15.7	51.6	1.3	21.2	1.3	1.2	—	2.8
1984	15.3	52.3	3.2	19.7	1.8	0.5	1.8	2.9

Hijackers free hostages, blast plane and surrender

BEIRUT (AP) – Three hijackers who commandeered an Air France Boeing 737 over Luxembourg and took it to Teheran surrendered yesterday after abandoning the plane and setting off an explosion in the cockpit. All passengers and crew were released unharmed before the blast.

Iranian officials reached by telephone from Beirut said the two-day hijacking ended abruptly after a 4:30 p.m. deadline set by the hijackers, who threatened to blow up the plane and the 46 hostages if their demands

were not met. The demands mainly concerned the release of five men held in French prisons for a 1980 assassination attempt on former Iranian premier Shapour Bakhtiar in Paris.

The officials, at Teheran's Mehrabad airport and the Iranian foreign ministry, refused to be named. They said the hijackers had been "taken away" by the Iranian police, but did not know where. One foreign ministry official said the 46 passengers and crew from the craft were taken to a local Hilton hotel for a medical

check-up requested by the Iranian authorities.

The plane, hijacked on Tuesday during a flight from Frankfurt to Paris, stopped at Geneva, Beirut and Larnaca, Cyprus, before going to Teheran. It originally carried 58 passengers and a crew of six. One steward escaped in Larnaca. All the women and children were released in Teheran during the two days the plane was grounded at the airport, leaving only 46 male passengers and crew aboard yesterday.

The hijackers, reported to be three Arabic-speaking young men armed with grenades and knives, first threatened to murder one French hostage every hour if their demands were not met by a 9 a.m. Teheran time deadline (9:30 a.m. in Israel).

At one point, Teheran radio said the hijackers chose one man from the hostages and made as if to execute him. Iranian officials pleaded

with them and the killing was not carried out, the radio said.

The deadline was pushed back once. Then, after the French pilot and co-pilot told tower authorities that the hijackers had wired explosives in parts of the plane, it was reset for 4:30 p.m.

Iranian officials disavowed any responsibility for any "sad events" that might ensue, saying it was up to the government of France to satisfy the hijackers' demands. But the French refused, according to the official news agency IRNA.

The hijackers were allowed to broadcast a vitriolic attack on the French government and Israel – very similar to the kind of rhetoric often carried by official Iranian media.

A foreign ministry official who refused to be named said the blast started a fire but it was quickly extinguished. He said the hostages stood with the hijackers on the tarmac for a time before the armed men surrendered.

Likud, Labour sources agree: Herzog nomination of Peres probable

By DAVID LANDAU

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Both Labour and the Likud expect President Chaim Herzog to nominate Shimon Peres as premier-designate. But the Likud hopes that the Labour leader will fail in his efforts to form a government – broad or narrow. The Likud believes Mapam will balk at a unity government – even under Labour.

The president's decision is expected either this afternoon or at the beginning of next week.

The two big blocs held a second round of unity talks at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem last night, and pledged to continue their dialogue next week. Yesterday's discussion was devoted to economic issues, with Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad and "Shadow Finance Minister" Gad Ya'acobi lecturing the assembled leaders on their respective recipes for curing the economic malaise.

Yitzhak Shamir for Likud and Shimon Peres for Labour also held last-minute sessions with Agudat Yisrael and Ometz, respectively, before these two small parties confer with the president this morning.

A senior Likud source told *The Jerusalem Post* last night he was confident the two Aguda MKs would recommend that Shamir be given the nomination. This would then bring the total of

those supporting Shamir to 54 (Likud, Tehiya, Shas, Morasha and Aguda), against 53 for Peres (Alignment, Shinui, Citizens Right Movement and Yahad). The Likud's calculation did not include the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, the Progressive List for Peace, or Meir Kahane's Kach.

But even so the Likud itself plainly believed the president's decision would favour Peres, since the margin of supporters is so small and since Peres heads the largest Knesset faction.

There is profound anger in the Likud at the National Religious Party's refusal to endorse Shamir for premier of a unity government. (The NRP delegation to President Herzog took no stand on the issue.)

Some Likud leaders believe that if Shamir had been able to muster 58 votes against Peres's 53, the president might have given him the nomination, since he would have been only three short of an absolute majority, and since he would have had a majority of the votes that are taken into account for coalition purposes – i.e., discounting those of the DFPE, the PLP and Kach.

Still, the Likud consoles itself in the expectation that the unity effort will founder over Mapam's extreme reluctance to compromise its doctrines and join – or even support – a government that includes the Likud.

Likud leaders point to statements from veteran Mapam leader Ya'acov Hazan this week opposing a unity government, and to many echoing voices from within the leftist party's rank-and-file.

Rather than risk the collapse of the Alignment, the Likud believes, Peres will give up the effort at unity and seek to form a narrow coalition. But here too he will come a cropper, given the religious parties' – and indeed Ezer Weizman's – reluctance to support a narrow Labour government.

Then, Likud believes, the baton will pass to Shamir, who enjoys greater sympathy from the religious parties and whose task would therefore be that much easier.

"It is going to be a long, long haul," a senior Likud source predicted last night, "whichever candidate receives the first nomination from the president."

"Weizman wants to make the Likud sweat, but eventually he'll come over to us," the source continued. "Otherwise he will have no political future."

A participant at last night's unity session in Jerusalem referred to it as "a friendly symposium." He said no "serious business" would be transacted until the president has made his nomination.

Labour, for its part, according to

(Continued on Page 13)

Werdiger on Alignment:

Free vote on 'Who is a Jew' crucial issue

By ASHER WALLFISH

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Morasha MK Avraham Werdiger said last night that his party does not rule out, as a last resort, entering a narrow coalition led by the Alignment, if the latter accepts the condition of a free vote by Alignment members on the "Who is a Jew" bill.

The Gur Rebbe, a patron of one of Agudat Yisrael's main wings, reportedly put an identical condition to the Alignment in indirect contacts

to clarify whether the Aguda could enter a coalition led by Shimon Peres.

Werdiger told *The Jerusalem Post* that 20 Alignment MKs would vote for the "Who is a Jew" law if the faction permitted a free vote.

Werdiger said that Morasha's first priority was a national unity coalition under Yitzhak Shamir, and its second preference was a narrow coalition under Shamir.

Speaking to *The Post*, he criticized

the Aguda and Shas for "preferring apparently to go it alone in coalition contacts in the hope of winning more benefits instead of acting in concert with all the Orthodox parties within one united bloc as advocated by Morasha and the NRP."

Werdiger said that recent rumours about differences of opinion and an imminent split between himself and Rabbi Haim Druckman were "absolutely baseless." He told *The Post*: "We take all decisions together in friendship and understanding."

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HELSINKI	17	12	20	Cloudy
LONDON	17	12	20	Cloudy
MADRID	17	12	20	Cloudy
MONTREAL	17	12	20	Cloudy
NEW YORK	17	12	20	Cloudy
PARIS	17	12	20	Cloudy
ROME	17	12	20	Cloudy
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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	45	15-25	15-25
Golan	35	10-20	10-20
Nahariya	35	10-20	10-20
Haifa	50	15-25	15-25
Tiberias	30	10-20	10-20
Nazareth	30	10-20	10-20
Alula	30	10-20	10-20
Shimon	30	10-20	10-20
Tel Aviv	50	15-25	15-25
B-G Airport	50	15-25	15-25
Jericho	30	10-20	10-20
Gaza	30	10-20	10-20
Beersheva	30	10-20	10-20
Eilat	30	10-20	10-20

Prof. Yosef Czaczkes, 65

Prof. Yosef Walter Czaczkes, the director of the Hadassah University Medical Centre's dialysis unit, died suddenly on Wednesday, aged 65.
Czaczkes was born in Vienna and completed his studies at the Hebrew University.

Staff wins reinstatement of TV interviewer

BY GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The television interview programme *This is the Time* will resume in two weeks with the reinstatement of moderator Ram Evron and producer Nava Cohen, and a victory for the journalists staff committee at Israel Television.

Evron and Cohen were suspended from the show two months ago by Broadcasting Authority director-general Uri Porat for what he considered to be a serious professional error.

Evron conducted an allegedly biased interview with divorcee Ora Nager and her 12-year-old son. Both the boy's father and the rabbinic came under attack in the course of the interview, though neither was represented in the studio. The father subsequently threatened legal action.

As a result of staff opposition to replacing Evron and Cohen, the series was cut short; but staff opposition has now won out.

Porat this week told the IBA board of directors that control of future programmes will be more stringent to ensure that professional mishaps with possible courtroom repercussions do not recur.

Blaze destroys woodland on Carmel range

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - A blaze destroyed several dunams of natural forest about one kilometre from Moshav Ofer on the Carmel range south of Haifa yesterday.

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HOME NEWS

NEWS COMMENT/By David Landau

Weizman, Burg riding crest of unity wave

Might a third candidate be sought, if Peres and Shamir can't do it?

NATIONAL UNITY is such a powerful and attractive proposition that even the hardened politicians who were cynical at first have begun wondering where the Peres-Shamir talks will eventually lead.

Popular longings - and expectations - have been released. Unity is in the air.

The forces pushing for it are powerful, too: the arithmetical stalemate; President Chaim Herzog's own passionate conviction; and the two big-bloc leaders yearning to reform the electoral system so that it be unfettered by the little parties.

Two key little-party leaders are also wondering where it will lead - and perhaps are nurturing a secret hope that it will lead their way....
Ezer Weizman of Yahad is, of course, no mere bystander. It is thanks to his withstanding Likud blandishments that the unity talks have got under way. There can be no doubting the sincerity of his own conviction.

But Weizman's urgent and energetic promotion of the unity scenario deserves careful scrutiny.
In yesterday's *Yediot Aharanot* we were informed, in an obviously inspired leak, that Weizman had expected to be asked on television the night before what he would do if the president asked him to form a unity government. "I'll try to do it," his answer would have been. And he has now duly conveyed that answer through the newspaper, to the public and to Herzog.

Moreover, speaking to the president in person yesterday, Weizman - admittedly - did not say precisely what Labour had hoped he would say. He did not offer a blanket endorsement of Shimon Peres as prime ministerial nominee.

He recommended to the president, and later to

reporters outside, that Peres be empowered to try to form a unity government. If Peres fails then Shamir should be given a chance.

Peres, in other words, should not be given an open mandate - to form a narrow government if he cannot form a broad one.

The main thing for Weizman is a unity government, not a Peres premiership.

But there was another, deeper implication between the lines of Weizman's unusual recommendation. If Shamir fails too, then what? Should the unity idea perish, or should a third candidate - Weizman for instance - be given a chance to revive it....?

YOSEF BURG of the National Religious Party, who was negotiating coalitions when many of the other negotiators were still in short trousers, has kept his public utterances deliberately oracular and equivocal - apart from his rigid rehearsal of the NRP's support for a unity government. No commitments to either of the two contenders for the premiership.

But the NRP daily organ, *Hatzofeh*, may have given the game away yesterday, by disclosing a remarkable similarity between the NRP's presentation to the president and that of Yahad. The NRP delegation, said the paper in its lead story, told Herzog it supports a unity government and not a narrow government.

If the Labour-Likud talks fail? Herzog asked. We'll talk about that when it happens, the NRP men replied.

After all, they could hardly have said outright, at this early stage, that then they would have just the candidate to try his hand where Peres and

Shamir had failed - Burg.
How wonderful it would be if the 75-year-old Burg, having led his party through a decade of steady decimation, could crown his long career as the unifying leader of a national unity government. What glory and what honour for the man and his movement. And the real work of running the country could be left to Peres and Shamir.

And even if the premiership does not come their way - after all, it is only an outside chance - Burg and Weizman, unlike the other little party leaders, can afford to look upon the big two's talks with equanimity: their places in a unity cabinet are virtually assured.

Neither Likud nor Labour would wish to sunder its links with the religious camp altogether. Both would wish at least one religious party in the government - and the long-serving, long-suffering, all-things-to-all-men Burg fits the bill.

Likud and Labour alike have been taken aback by the extremism and political naivete exhibited by the Shas neophytes.

And as for Weizman - his place in a unity government is guaranteed, if he desires it, by both the major partners. For one thing, it is his determined fence-sitting that will have made the whole thing possible. And for another, he can still at any time jump off the fence with his two party colleagues - and land on either side, giving it the capacity to go it alone. A unity government is not a Catholic marriage: the parties will be looking constantly for a painless and convenient way out.

Thus, Weizman and Burg, disappointed at the ballot-box, may well have emerged from the election as the winners.

One of them may even end up the biggest winner of all.

Smaller parties give their views to Herzog

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The pilgrimage of party leaders to Beit Hanassi continued yesterday, as President Chaim Herzog consulted with Morasha, Shinui, Yahad, the Citizens' Rights Movement and the Arab-Jewish Progressive List for Peace.

Morasha, a party formed from Matzav and Poalei Agudat Yisrael, was represented by its two MKs in the new Knesset, Rabbi Haim Druckman and Avraham Werdiger. After an hour with the president, they told reporters they had asked Herzog to put all his weight behind the formation of a national unity government. "It is vital in order to bridge the differences in the country," said Druckman.

The party heads asked Herzog to choose Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to form a broad coalition. The Morasha leaders declared they could support a unity government headed by the Alignment only if their party's basic principles were acceptable, such as no freeze on Jewish settlements anywhere in Eretz Yisrael.

Next to be invited were Shinui

MKs Amnon Rubinstein, Mordechai Virshubski and Zeidan Atshe. They stated their support for a national unity government, in light of the "quagmire" in which the country finds itself.

Shimon Peres should be asked to form such a government, said Rubinstein, because he heads the largest party and because "the party that got us into this mess should not be given a chance to get us out."

If Herzog asked Shamir, he continued, that would remove the element of "reward and punishment" from Israeli politics and result in the Likud's third government "becoming even worse than the second."

Shinui would not join a national unity government headed by the Likud if the latter stuck to its present ideology and policies, he said.

Ezer Weizman, head of Yahad, was driven right up to the door of Beit Hanassi, as if he were still a minister. Accompanied by Binyamin Ben-Eliezer and Shlomo Amar, who will also represent Yahad in the Knesset, Weizman repeated the position that he outlined on television's *Moked* programme Wednesday night. Yahad supports a

national unity government, he said. It asked Herzog to call on Peres to try to form such a government, since he heads the largest party. If Peres fails, Shamir should be asked, said Weizman. If neither succeeds, "we'll see about that later."

Weizman told reporters that no mention was made at the meeting with Herzog of the possibility that he, as head of Yahad, be asked to form a unity government. Weizman insisted that a national unity government would eventually be established, but that he did not know who would head it.

Shulamit Aloni and her colleagues from the Citizens' Rights Movement saw Herzog at 5 p.m. After their meeting, she told reporters that she had recommended calling on Peres to form a government. If he did not succeed in forming a narrow coalition, she continued, he should try to establish a national unity government with only the Likud. Aloni did not want the religious parties to be in the coalition.

Herzog's intention to receive Mohammed Mfari, head of the Progressive List for Peace, was announced only yesterday morning.

and he was invited to come at 9:30 p.m. The heads of the Arab-Jewish lists stated they would not take part in any government that would not accept their "minimum platform" regarding peace and equality. They also opposed a government headed by the Likud, or a national unity government. They said they had not come to endorse the Alignment, since they had "a long history of differences with the Alignment - which was responsible for a policy of discrimination and repression, confiscation of lands and the establishment of settlements."

They added, however, that if the president were to call on the Alignment leader to form a government, they would be ready to negotiate for their "one-time" support of a minority government that "would not include the forces of racism and occupation."

Herzog will conclude his consultations today, with Tami at 9 a.m., followed by Agudat Yisrael and Onetz.

Herzog has not yet decided when to announce whom he will call on to form a government.

Aloni, Sarid ask rabbis to compromise

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Knesset Members Shulamit Aloni (Citizens Rights Movement) and Yosef Sarid (Alignment-Labour) yesterday issued a "public appeal to the rabbis of Israel" calling on them to accept the status quo and not to demand religious legislation which, they said, is unacceptable to many of the country's secular citizens.

Aloni and Sarid, both of whom have taken strong stands in the past against what they termed religious coercion, said in their appeal that the political and social situation engendered by the election demands "responsibility, restraint and self-discipline" from both sides. "We all have a duty to try to heal the rifts

between religious and secular through compromise," the statement said.

The MKs said that they would cease demanding changes in existing religious legislation, despite the fact that the status quo "is unacceptable in our world view." They said they would make the compromise in order to sit in a coalition with the religious parties and work for the good of the nation.

In return, Aloni and Sarid called on the rabbis to "cease demanding changes in the status quo that would be unacceptable to the public that we represent." In particular, they referred to the so-called "Who is a Jew" legislation, which, they said, "will divide the nation and which we will never support or accept."

Mandelbaum defends policy of monetary restraints

By PINHAS LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Bank of Israel Governor Dr. Moshe Mandelbaum, speaking to the Knesset Finance committee yesterday, reiterated his warning that stabilizing foreign reserves depended on maintaining the current policy of strict monetary restraint despite the damage such a policy did to the business sector.

The government's latest moves to restrict foreign currency transactions should be seen as temporary holding measures, giving it time to work out an overall economic policy for long-term stability. The state of the economy demands immediate and wide-ranging measures, and delay in implementation will seriously damage the economy, said Mandelbaum.

Discussing the system of current-account interest payments instituted by the big commercial banks this month, the governor said that it would only be possible to assess the effectiveness of the various methods of calculations and payment after

they had been operating for three months.

The committee discussed the recent measures to control the movement of foreign currency and heard an explanation from Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad on the decision to levy a 15 per cent tax on services purchased abroad. The minister estimated that the tax would raise some IS40 billion annually. (The tax was introduced last week for a period of 90 days.)

The proposal of the Energy Ministry to raise the price of electricity by 15 per cent was defeated by the opposition members, (the committee is still composed of members of the 10th Knesset). The counter-proposal of Alignment-Labour MK Haim Ramon to charge less for domestic electricity at the expense of other users was also not carried.

In both cases the votes were equal, since National Religious Party MK Avraham Melamed was not present to vote for the government. The committee will vote again on this subject next week.

Egyptian diplomat called in for scolding

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel has complained to Egypt over a statement this week by President Hosni Mubarak on his conditions for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv. Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche yesterday called in the Egyptian charge d'affaires, Mohammed Bassiouny to tell him of Israel's displeasure.

Mubarak, in a speech in Alexandria on Tuesday, said the ambassador will not return until Israel withdraws from Lebanon, makes progress on the Palestinian problem, and moves to resolve the Taba border

9 killed in plane crash on Caribbean island

SAN JUAN (AP). - A twin-engine inter-island plane headed from Vieques to the nearby island of St. Croix crashed into the sea shortly after take-off yesterday morning, apparently killing all nine people aboard, authorities said.

Government blasts charters for Jerusalem bus-flight leg

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Aviation Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The Transport Ministry yesterday accused air charter operators of "cheating the whole world" and shamefully giving passengers a run around "to create artificial complications."

The ministry's spokesman blasted the charter companies for busing travellers from Ben-Gurion Airport to Atarot Airport in Jerusalem, there to board light aircraft for a 10-minute flight back to Ben-Gurion, all to circumvent restrictions which went into effect on Wednesday.

Regulations now prohibit charter operators from placing passengers who bought their tickets in Israel on the same aircraft as passengers who bought them abroad, if the planes fly the same routes as scheduled airliners. In order to aid in the development of Atarot, the government decided that the new regulation would not apply to the Jerusalem facility.

The spokesman stressed that flying from Jerusalem was "optional."

The only other way charter companies can mix their passengers is if they fly to destinations more than 150 kilometres from those served by the scheduled airlines, or sell their tickets 28 days in advance.

The spokesman said that Transport Minister Haim Corfu had tried to meet the charter operators half way by delaying the implementation of the new regulation, but that every time Corfu "gave in on a point, they wanted more."

However, Arkia secretary Dan Yaari complained yesterday that starting out from Jerusalem was a "sheer waste," costing his company some \$3,000 every flight.

He said British, French and Dutch authorities have threatened to revoke Arkia's landing rights if the airline flies to Europe directly from Jerusalem, as those governments view Atarot as being in occupied territory.

Jerusalem petition calls for passage of anti-racism law

Jerusalem Post Staff

A group of Jerusalemites has started collecting signatures to a mass petition calling for passage of an anti-racism law directed against Kach leader Meir Kahane.

The organizers of the petition have run out of the first few hundred forms for the petition and thousands more have been run off. Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek was the first to sign the petition and much of the lobbying for the new law is centred at his office.

The petition started when a small group of Jerusalemites heard Kollek's proposal that the newly elected Knesset enact an anti-racism law at its first sitting. The small volunteer effort quickly mushroomed into the beginnings of a mass movement.

Officials in the Jerusalem municipality said they have been inundated with telephone calls and letters by citizens from all parts of the country who want to circulate the petition.

The president of the Israel Academy of Sciences, Professor Ephraim Urbach, yesterday expressed his support for President Chaim Herzog's refusal to invite Kahane to Beit Hanassi during the consultations with party leaders. "Those who insist on the strict application of democratic principles to persons who preach totalitarianism eventually arrive at the destruction of democracy," Urbach told the president over the phone. At the end of the conversation, Urbach added one word: "Hindenburg" - the president of the Weimar Republic who in January 1933 bowed to the pressures of advisers to name Hitler as chancellor.

Herzog has also been encouraged by a group of 25 young persons who are children of Holocaust survivors. Most of the group are from Dutch-Jewish families. They handed in their statement to Beit Hanassi late on Wednesday night, a representative of the group told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

Kahane and Kahaneism were also denounced yesterday by the Union of Local Authorities. In the fight against racism, "we stand together with the Arab citizens of Israel," the statement said.

A group of M'sorati (Conservative) rabbis is planning to go to the Arab village of Umm al-Fahm today at the invitation of the head of the local council. A press release said the rabbis will spend Shabbat at the village as guests of local families and will participate in a gathering tomorrow afternoon to protest against the statements and acts of Kahane and his followers. Kahane has threatened to go to the village in Nablus and set up an office to encourage Arab emigration from the country.

Histadrut critical of gov't decision to freeze contracts

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The decision by the Ministerial Economic Committee on Wednesday to freeze government contracts and other economic measures, have met with strong opposition in the Histadrut and Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company.

Hevrat Ha'Ovdim secretary Danny Rosolio said yesterday that the recent measures harm the productive sector, which is the country's chief hope for economic recovery. The freezing of contracts will harm industry and lead to unemployment, Rosolio said.

Rosolio said that the steps confirm that the aim of Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad's policy is to create a recession through indiscriminate unemployment.

He called for the early establishment of a government that would focus the economy on production, and in particular on exports.

Histadrut central committee member Gideon Ben-Yisrael yesterday called on a committee composed

of Government Histadrut and employers that deals with unemployment to discuss the threat posed by the decision to freeze contracts. Ben-Yisrael heads the Histadrut's representation on the committee.

In a telegram to Finance Ministry director-general Nissim Baruch, Ben-Yisrael asked that the subject be placed on the agenda for the committee's meeting next Monday.

Ben-Yisrael said yesterday that the freeze may have the opposite effect to that desired, if it is not accompanied by steps to ensure employment and support industrial production.

Metalworkers and Electricians Union secretary Yitzhak Giladi said yesterday that his union will work in concert with the employers to have the freeze decision rescinded.

Giladi complained that "the burden always falls on industrial workers first." He said that the industry will face large unemployment, while the services remain overemployed, despite the fact that the only way to heal the economy is to cut down the service sector and boost industry.

Peltours, Israel and U.K. deeply mourn the death of their dear colleague

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Non-Orthodox leaders against 'Who's a Jew' amendment

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Amending the Law of Return as demanded by the Israeli Orthodox Establishment will splinter world Jewry by throwing into question the Jewishness of tens of thousands of people throughout the world who consider themselves Jews, five representatives of organizations opposed to such an amendment told a news conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

The five are Rabbi Asher Hersh of Jerusalem, representing the (Reform) World Union for Progressive Judaism; Dr. Simon Greenberg, Vice-Chancellor of the (Conservative) Jewish Theological Seminary in New York; Theodore Mann, president of the American Jewish Congress; Rabbi Jack J. Cohen of Jerusalem, representing World B'nai B'rith; and Rabbi Pinhas Spector of Jerusalem, also representing the Conservative movement.

The Orthodox establishment in Israel insists that the law recognizes only conversions carried out according to Halacha (Jewish law).

The (Conservative) Movement of M'sorati Judaism in Israel yesterday called on the Alignment and the Likud "to resist the efforts to force

such coercive, divisive, and deceptive legislation and to join together to solve the real problems which face our people — security, economic recovery, and peace."

Mann said that about 80 per cent of the six million Jews in the U.S. belong to Conservative or Reform synagogues. They would be "insulted" by such legislation, he said.

Asked whether such an amendment could reduce American Jewry's financial backing for Israel, he said: "You cannot hurt people and then expect them to maintain their sympathy and support."

Hersh said the amendment would turn non-Orthodox Jews into "second-class citizens."

Greenberg told the reporters: "As a Conservative Jew, I don't want the State of Israel to tell me and millions of other Jews that we are something less than Jewish."

In an open letter to Peres and Shamir, M'sorati leaders said that "the attempt to use the power of a secular body, the Knesset, to enforce religious rulings is theocracy at its worst."

It would not solve the problem of non-Halachic conversions and would discourage aliya, the letter stated.

The Histadrut's Consumer Protection Authority has asked the Finance Ministry to exempt persons travelling abroad for medical care from payment of the recently imposed levy on foreign currency purchases.

The consumers authority also pointed out that law-breaking is encouraged by the fact that Israelis travelling abroad buy their dollars and pay the tax according to the high "purchase rate," but when returning unused dollars they receive their refund credit at the lower "bank rate."

Currency exemption sought for medical treatment

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Finance Ministry has asked the Finance Ministry to exempt persons travelling abroad for medical care from payment of the recently imposed levy on foreign currency purchases.

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INCREASE IN VOTING

(Continued from Page One)

2.5 per cent obtained by Kahane, Hurwitz and Weizman.

These are crushing results for the Labour camp. Particularly so since they show no improvement. Indeed, the vote for Kahane turns out to be more than symbolic.

Among Jews of European origin the picture was entirely different. The economy and Lebanon did influence their voting. Fewer of European origin who had voted Likud were voting Alignment in the polls ended up by returning to the Likud.

Oriental Jewish vote for parties (in percentages)

Year	Religious parties	Likud	Teheya	Alignment to Labour	Hurwitz	Weizman	Kahane	Others
1977	12.1	27.5	—	31.9	28.0	—	—	2.5
1981	9.8	25.5	3.6	32.3	2.0	—	—	2.8
1984	9.5	19.3	5.0	30.8	9.0	1.9	2.0	2.3

Among those of European origins the Likud-Teheya bloc received only 24.3 per cent of the vote compared to 59.8 per cent for the Labour camp, CRM and Shinui the Alignment's allies. In net terms this camp gained nearly 4 per cent of the European vote. Summing-up along traditional coalition-opposition lines, the Likud-religious coalition received about 34 per cent of the European vote, to 60 per cent for the Labour camp and 4 per cent for Hurwitz and Weizman (the remaining 2 per cent are parties not gaining Knesset representation). The percentage supporting the Labour bloc was an all-time high among European-origin voters.

But the 60 per cent to 34 per cent advantage to Labour and its allies, far from offsets the 73 per cent to 21.5 per cent advantage of the Likud-religious bloc among Oriental Jews, who constituted nearly half the Jewish vote. The net result was that among Jews the overall change was a decline from 56 per cent to 53 per cent supporting the Likud-religious bloc, while the Labour camp stayed fairly constant at 42 per cent. The 3 per cent loss to Likud went to Hurwitz and Weizman, and contributed to the loss of this bloc's majority in the Knesset. The Arab vote also contributed slightly to the loss of the majority of the Likud-religious bloc although internal vote changes were smaller than at first appeared.

The most important fact was that the Arab vote was much larger than in the previous election, increasing by over 4 per cent. The result was that instead of 8.5 per cent of the total

vote, in 1981 Arabs contributed over 9 per cent to the total vote in these elections. Since coalition partners received about 11 per cent of this vote, fully 89 per cent of an enlarged vote went to non-coalition parties.

Actually, Rakah lost slightly, its share of the minority vote declining from 37 per cent to 35 per cent, but the larger vote enabled Rakah to keep its four seats. The new Progressive list received 18 per cent of the Arab vote and two Knesset seats — a net change in favour of the opposition. In the 1981 elections two competing minority parties got 13 per cent of the vote but neither got Knesset representation.

Among Zionist parties, the Alignment, which received over 27 per cent of this vote in 1981, fell to 21 per cent, but this was still enough for the equivalent of two Knesset seats. Shinui again got 5 per cent and Weizman's Yehad nearly 6 per cent — just the amount he needed to get the third Knesset seat, with the added help of a surplus vote agreement with Shinui.

As a result, the share of the coalition parties fell from 51.3 per cent of the total vote and a clear majority in the Knesset in 1981 to 47.3 per cent (excluding Kahane's 1.2 per cent which no party seeks for its coalition at this date) and short of the needed majority. As a result we have political stalemate and objective difficulty in forming a coalition.

But, to return to the continuing Oriental political revolution, the picture is even further complicated by the latest aspect of this revolution — on the religious front.

Vote of Oriental Jews for Religious Parties, (in percentage)

Year	Total	NRP	Agudat	Morasha	Tami	Shas
1981	15.7	5.2	4.0	1.4	5.1	—
1984	15.4	3.5	1.0	1.4	3.1	6.4

In 1977, 17.9 per cent of the Oriental community voted for a religious party, far above the 12.1 per cent among Ashkenazi Jews. In 1981 the percentage declined by 2.2 per cent. But with the appearance of Tami, an ethnic Sephardi party, which split-off from NRP and received over 5 per cent of this vote, the traditional parties received only 10.6 per cent, a very large loss resulting mainly in a near 50 per cent decline in the NRP vote.

Now, with the appearance of Shas, the entire picture has changed. Tami and Shas with 9.5 per cent of the Oriental vote between them, have supporting them, after the latest elections over 60 per cent of the Oriental religious vote and five Knesset seats. NRP, the only religious party left with a balanced vote between the two ethnic groups, also has two Sephardim among its four Knesset members — so seven of 13 Knesset members representing religious parties are Oriental Jews. Agudat Israel, which lost nearly all its Oriental contingent to Shas, and Morasha have become predominantly Ashkenazi supported parties.

So the split in the vote between the two communities on general lines — 70 per cent to 75 per cent of Likud supporters are Oriental and 70 per cent to 75 per cent of Alignment supporters are of European-origin (over 80 per cent in Ratz and Shinui) has now reached the religious community in the form of ethnicized parties.

With political stalemate paralyzing Israel for the first time in its history, what can this deepening polarization along ethnic lines lead to?

Kibbutzim 'adopt' neighbouring creches

Jerusalem Post Staff

Twenty-five kibbutzim have adopted WIZO, Na'amat and local authorities creches around the country in the past year.

The Joint Education Ministry-kibbutz movement project involves exchange visits between workers in the creches, mostly in development towns, and kibbutz educators and joint seminars.

Ex-wrestler takes on fight on behalf of Soviet Jewry

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Rabbi Raphael Halpern, who has been a wrestling and karate champion, has taken on a new fight, for Soviet Jewry. Backed by religious leaders from mainstream Orthodox chief rabbis to Hassidic rabbis and yeshiva directors, Halpern, a Talmudic scholar, has established an International Rescue Committee for Soviet Jewry.

"This is the first time religious Jewry has become involved in such force," he said. "What makes us unique is that we want to try a new method of dealing with the problem. Attacking and criticizing the Soviet leadership is no answer. We can't fight them, and making them angry could boomerang on Soviet Jews," he said. "Our aim is to reach Russian Clergymen accepted by the regime and, through them, to get to top Kremlin authorities," Halpern added.

In Halpern's view, the Russians would like a way out of the Jewish issue. "They would be glad to get rid of the Jews. But they can't be seen to give in and need a face-saving solution. Putting the whole matter on a

religious basis could give them the out they need," he said.

When contacts are made in Europe with the Russian clergy, a delegation of rabbis will go to the Soviet Union and begin the negotiations. Meanwhile, the committee will also try to help Soviet Jews by providing religious materials, money and any other material assistance in addition to moral support.

The committee will kick off its efforts later this month with three mass rallies, which will combine a religious service with speeches on the plight of Soviet Jewry and on the need for concerted and new action to solve the problem.

The first of these rallies will be held at Yad Elihu on August 14. A week later, another rally will be held in Binyanei Ha'ma in Jerusalem, and a week after that one will take place at Tel Aviv's Kikar Malchei Yisrael.

Since his return from Japan 12 years ago, Halpern has been spending 15 hours a day in a yeshiva and has also been working on an encyclopedia, *All Our Sages*, of which 10 of the planned 18 volumes, have already been published.

Romanians allowing nine Jews to emigrate

RISHON LEZION (Itim). — Constantin Vasiliu, Romania's ambassador to Israel, yesterday informed the mayor of this town, Meir Nitzan, that the Romanian authorities are permitting nine members of the family of a Rishon Lezion resident to go to Israel.

Johann Podiliam, who came to Israel in 1978, asked Nitzan to inter-

vene during his visit last year to Bucharest on behalf of his mother, Olga, and his two married sisters and their children, who all applied more than two years ago for permission to leave for Israel. The Romanians initially rejected the emigration applications.

During his visit Nitzan discussed the problem with Romanian officials.

Hospitals awarded 'Peace for Galilee' medals

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Operation Peace for Galilee medals were presented to the country's health hospitals at a ceremony held at the Rambam Hospital here yesterday.

Rambam was chosen as host because of its front-line role throughout the war. Hospital director Pro-

fessor Yosef Brandes said Rambam had treated more than 3,000 Israeli Defense Forces personnel and 2,000 Lebanese civilians since the outbreak of the war in June 1982.

Rambam workers yesterday donated blood at a mobile blood bank set up near the hospital entrance to show their solidarity with the IDF.

Weizmann Institute film gets top festival prize

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — A documentary describing ongoing Weizmann Institute research into the changing composition of the Dead Sea has just won a Golden Anchor, the first prize of the 16th International Marine and Exploration Film Festival, an annual event held in Toulon, France. The nine-minute film, *Dead Sea Drama*, focuses on the extraordinary but largely unnoticed phenomenon that

took place in 1979 when the waters of the Dead Sea, in effect, turned over.

The short film is part of the Weizmann Institute's film magazine spotlight on science, written and produced yearly by Ricky Friesen of the Public Affairs office and filmed and directed by Yoram Dafni of Tel Aviv. Last year's winner of the prestigious French award was a film entitled *The Sinbad Voyage*, produced in Oman.



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Alignment leader Shimon Peres are handed a women's rights petition yesterday by Hebrew University professor Alice Shalvi. (Dan Landau)

Missing Swiss woman aimed to make peace

By LAWRENCE RIFKIN
Special to The Jerusalem Post

A Swiss woman who said she was "going to make peace between Jeanyel and Assad" has been missing from Jerusalem since early March, with her last known whereabouts being Sidon, Lebanon.

Esther Gramm, described as being in her late fifties, told friends that she was going to Haifa for the day and asked them to take care of her dog.

About a week later, a telegram arrived from the Red Cross in Sidon in which Gramm said she was fine and would be returning to Jerusalem shortly.

According to Ted Bloomfield, who sub-let an apartment to Gramm in Mea She'arim, the Red Cross in Sidon reported to its Jerusalem office that Gramm had left her last IS3000 with them, saying she was going "to make peace" and would not be needing money because "God would be taking care of her."

A spokesman at the Red Cross office here said organization policy prohibited his making any statement on the matter. The Interior Ministry said it not only had no record of any person by the name Esther Gramm having left Israel at the time the woman disappeared, but that there was no record of such a person having entered the country.

The Swiss Embassy also said it knew nothing of the woman. Consul Adouard Jaun said Gramm had not registered at the embassy as Swiss nationals are supposed to do. Jaun said the embassy had been able to contact a sister of Gramm living in Switzerland, who confirmed that the missing woman had been residing in Jerusalem.

Bloomfield said he thought that Gramm, who dabbled in art and studied Hebrew at an ulpan, was Christian because of a crucifix he found among her belongings. The Christian Embassy in Jerusalem said it knew nothing of Gramm.

Bloomfield and his girl friend, Maria van der Toorn, who together run the King George Hostel in the capital, said they had contacted Gramm's daughter, who lives in the U.S. and who said that her mother had a history of psychiatric problems. Bloomfield and van der Toorn described Gramm as "nice but spacey" and said the woman had often called herself a prophetess and spoken of making peace between Lebanon and Syria.

Police warn against new robbery methods

TEL AVIV (Itim). — New incidents of thefts from cars in the Tel Aviv area using the "puncture and steal" method have come to light, and the police have warned the public to be on their guard.

The method has the thieves first puncturing a car tire and then stealing objects such as briefcases from the car as the driver is busy replacing it with a spare. Often, the driver doesn't notice that anything is gone until some time after the tire change.

Another method common in the Tel Aviv area involves the use by the thieves of a tin can tied to the fender. When the driver stops the vehicle to find the source of the noise, the thieves make off with objects from inside the car.

Herziya policemen host shelter residents, staff

HERZIYA (Itim). — The Herziya Police threw a party at the police station yesterday for the residents and staff of the local shelter for battered women.

The station chief, Superintendent Gideon Fischer, told the guests that

police duties go beyond criminal matters, and that officers also become involved in the community, including supporting the shelter.

The festivities included lunch, a presentation of police equipment, and a magician's act for the residents' children.

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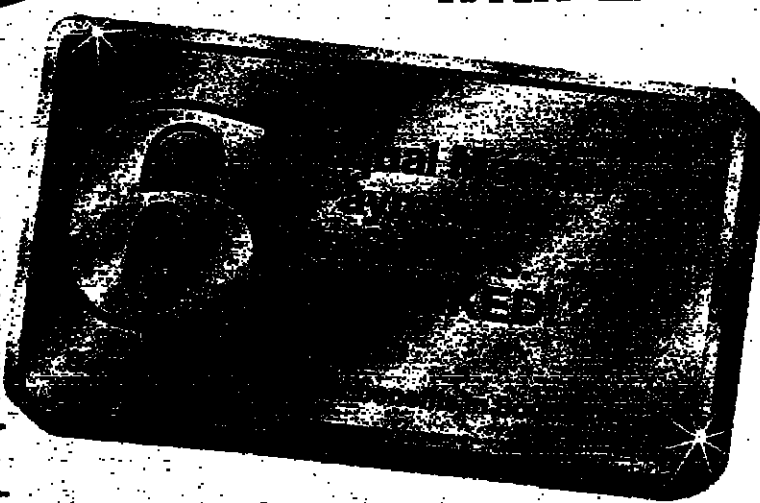
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Sunday, August 5, 8:00 p.m. — The Plight of Ethiopian Jewry — lecture/film/slide show — in conjunction with Soviet Jewry Information Centre

Wednesday, 8:30 p.m. — MEDITATION: THE JEWISH ALTERNATIVE with Dr. Chaim Rosen of the Jewish Meditation Center of Tzfat

Thursday, 7:15 p.m. — HaShem HaShem: an in-depth study of the 13 Middot with Rabbi Dr. Samson R. Weiss

COMING ATTRACTIONS:

Saturday, August 11, 9:30 p.m. — CHASSIDIC ROCK MUSIC WITH SELAH!

Sunday, August 12, 9:00 p.m. — Video Meditations on the SACRED LETTERS OF THE HEBREW ALPHABET with Dov Ledberg

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הישיבה התיאטרון ונשואה חדש ימינו כקדם

BARBEQUE NIGHT

COMPLIMENTS THE JERUSALEM POST

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J. Lewis 5 Mendeles, Jerusalem.
Inbari, 15 Yitzhak Sade, Ramat Hasharon.
Thursdays at the Grand Beach, Tel Aviv.
Smith, 15 Zamenhof, Haifa.
Van Prag, 23 Jabotinsky, Netanya.

Team of scientists discovers new sub-atomic particle

STANFORD, California (AP). — An international team of 78 scientists announced Wednesday that they had discovered a mysterious sub-atomic particle, dubbed "Zeta." It is said to be unlike all other basic particles and forces that physicists believe make up the basic building blocks of matter.

Until the discovery, scientists thought they had documented or knew of all sub-atomic particles, which come from the nucleus of the

atom. The Zeta particle was discovered in West Germany, where scientists were using a Stanford University-designed device called a "Crystal Ball Detector."

The detector, 2.1 metres in diameter, is composed of 672 separate crystals stacked into a sphere and records particles as light, scientists said.

The collaboration of 78 international scientists was led by professors

Elliot Bloom of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Centre and Hans Bielefeld of a research facility in Hamburg, Germany.

Physicists believe matter consists of particles and forces, the bricks and mortar of nature. According to current theory, the bricks are quarks and leptons. Quarks make up protons and neutrons and leptons include the electrons.

The scientists said Zeta is not a lepton and probably isn't made up of

quarks because it has too large a mass, lives for a relatively long time and has no electric charge.

"It has absolutely no practical value at all," said Joel Shurkin, a science writer for Stanford University. "It is pure research. It just means that it helps you to understand nature."

"This raises a lot more questions — which scientists love," he added. "They're having a very good time."

U.S. experts helping solve Suez Canal mystery blasts

CAIRO (Reuters). — The U.S. navy has sent a 15-man mine warfare team to Egypt to help the Egyptian navy scour the Red Sea approaches to the Suez Canal where mystery explosions have hit five ships since July 10, U.S. sources said yesterday.

They said that 15 naval personnel in the role of consultants had been provided to assist in Egypt's search of the Gulf of Suez, as the world's shipping industry awaited the results of an Egyptian government inquiry into the affair.

Pending a final Egyptian explanation, speculation among Cairo diplomats hardened that mines of some kind, possibly "home made," might be responsible. But Egyptian officials have suggested the blasts were caused by drifting explosives from nearby oil exploration sites.

The captain of one ship to have been hit said the blast was strong enough to lift the stern of his vessel the 92,345-ton Spanish tanker Valencia, according to Spain's Foreign Ministry. Damage was slight in all cases, with no casualties.

Indian troops get ready for violence in Srinagar

SRINAGAR (Reuters). — Paramilitary troops stepped up their patrols yesterday in India's top tourist city, and the authorities geared up for more violence over the ouster of Jammu and Kashmir chief minister Farouq Abdullah.

A police spokesman told Reuters the curfew clamped on the old quarter of Srinagar, the state capital, would remain in force indefinitely. He said authorities may not permit prayers today in the city's mosques.

At least six persons died when policemen opened fire on stone-throwing supporters of Abdullah on Wednesday. About 70 persons, in-

cluding 43 policemen, were hurt in the clashes.

"We anticipate protest meetings at mosques to flare up into violence and are taking every precaution," the spokesman said.

Senior police sources said at least 150 persons, mainly supporters of Abdullah's National Conference Party, had been arrested to head off further violence.

Shops in Srinagar remained closed for the second day in protest against Wednesday's incidents. Official sources said shops were also closed and protest strikes called in the towns of Sopore and Baramulla near the state's border with Pakistan.

Rumanian defector arrives in U.S.

SANTA ANA, California (AP). — Saying "I am at last free," a 43-year-old Rumanian defector has arrived in Southern California, sponsored by the Ban the Soviets Coalition, a group that said it would assist defections during the Olympic Games.

The arrival of mechanical engineer Octavian Alexandru Dumitrascu during the Olympics was a coincidence, said group spokesman David Balsiger. But he did not rule out using the defection to embarrass Rumania, the only Warsaw Pact nation at the games.

The Los Angeles Olympic Orga-

nizing Committee, which matched the \$60,000 paid by the International Olympic Committee to pay two thirds of the cost of bringing the Rumanian athletes to the games, was unaware of his arrival on Tuesday.

Dumitrascu said he was denied a scholarship to study in the U.S. in 1976 because his father was jailed for criticizing the Rumanian government during the Stalin regime. "All my childhood and youth — we were subjected to privations," said Dumitrascu, who said he planned to defect for 15 years and still has a wife and three children in Bucharest.

Lutherans expel two African churches

BUDAPEST (AP). — The Lutheran World Federation, describing apartheid as heresy, suspended the membership of two African churches on Wednesday for refusing to admit blacks, a federation spokesman said.

About 80 per cent of delegates at the federation's assembly supported the motion to suspend the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa and the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa (Namibia). A two-thirds majority was required.

The result had been widely anticipated, but federation spokesman Roger Kahle expressed surprise "at the solid majority" supporting the resolution introduced by delegates from African countries.

Second politician murdered in Colombia

BOGOTA (Reuters). — Two men on a motorcycle on Wednesday shot dead a parliamentary deputy of the Liberal Party in the second killing of a party official in a week, the police said.

They said Ivan Dario Morales, a member of Colombia's largest party, was killed in the centre of the north-western city of Medellin.

On July 27 an official of the Conservative Party, Jose Gonzalez Narvaez, was shot in the eastern city of Tulua. The Conservative Party is linked to the Liberal Party in the coalition government of President Belisario Betancur.

The police said they knew of no motive for the killings.

Mondale says Reagan botched space talks with Moscow

AUSTIN (Reuters). — Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale said on Wednesday President Ronald Reagan has "badly botched" efforts to hold space weapons talks with the Soviet Union.

Mondale told a press conference he was not familiar with specific details of current behind-the-scenes talks between the U.S. and the Soviet Union on a meeting proposed by Moscow on space weapons in September.

But it looks to me like we should have been very clear in our willingness to sit down and talk about restraints and prohibitions governing anti-satellites and weapons in space, he said.

He said the U.S. is more dependent on satellites than the Soviet Union and therefore should be more interested in negotiating a nuclear

space control agreement.

"I'm convinced that any arms race in outer space would be very dangerous, costing billions and billions of dollars and very destabilizing and very dangerous," he said.

Reagan himself addressed the problem on Wednesday.

He became tongue-tied as reporters asked him how he could persuade the Soviet Union to overcome apparently insoluble problems blocking the start of space weapons talks.

After an appreciable silence on the president's part, Nancy Reagan leaned towards her husband, and, without moving her lips, muttered, "doing everything we can."

"We're doing everything we can," the president responded to the question.

UK miners resist paying £50,000 fine

PONTYPRIDD, Wales (AP). — A judge ordered the seizure of £50,000 from the South Wales Coal Mining Union's funds on Wednesday after it refused to pay a fine of that amount for illegal picketing.

About 2,000 striking miners converged on this mining village to back the local chapter of the 183,000-strong National Union of Mineworkers in its defiance of High Court Judge Sir Hugh Park's order to pay the fine by noon.

The miners, many of them bused in from strikebound pits throughout

Britain, ringed the union's offices in downtown Pontypridd and erected barbed-wire barricades hoping to prevent the court-appointed bailiffs from seizing union assets.

Park imposed the fine on Monday after the militant 20,000-member South Wales union ignored an injunction obtained by two local truck companies to stop pickets from blocking trucks delivering coal and iron ore to a blockaded steel plant.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government has passed laws forbidding strikers to picket anywhere other than their own workplaces.

Court finds UK guilty of violating rights

STRASBOURG, France (AP). — The European court of Human Rights found the British government guilty yesterday of violating human rights in the administrative practice of tapping the telephone conversations of suspected criminals.

The court ruled unanimously that the procedures under which wiretap warrants are signed and carried out are "somewhat obscure and open to differing interpretations." Without clear safeguards, the court said, the practice violates the right to privacy under Article Eight of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The court said that the law of England and Wales on wiretaps "does not indicate with reasonable clarity the scope and manner of exercise of the relevant discretion conferred on public authorities."

The charges of human-rights violation were brought before the Strasbourg court by James Malone, a former antique dealer from Dorset, Surrey, Malton, 47, was charged in 1977 with fencing stolen goods, but after two trials was acquitted when the jury could not agree on a verdict.

UN chief urges rich lands to help poor

VIENNA (AP). — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, opening the year's main North-South conference, said yesterday that rich nations should open their borders to goods from their underdeveloped trading partners and help them reduce crippling foreign debts.

While welcoming the economic upturn in developed nations, Perez de Cuellar cautioned that it might be of short duration and said third world developments "give no cause

for satisfaction."

Needed are steps for "balance of payments finance, the alleviation of the debt burden and the immediate rollback of protectionist measures against developing countries," he declared.

Perez de Cuellar made his comments in a keynote address of the fourth conference organized by the U.N. Industrial Development Organi-

Stewardess dismissed for high altitude hijinks

WELLINGTON (Reuters). — Air New Zealand dismissed a stewardess yesterday after probing allegations that she sexually molested a sleeping male passenger on a flight from Auckland to Honolulu, an unidentified

airline source said. The stewardess had been suspended by the airline after it received complaints that she removed her panties, rolled up her skirt and climbed on top of a male passenger.

America's absolute domination ends at the pool



LOS ANGELES. — As swimming took a rest, the Americans were shown up as mere mortals on the fourth day of Olympic competition as Italy's Danielle Masala won two gold medals in the modern pentathlon and Rumania beat the host nation into second place in the women's team gymnastics.

In what is becoming known as the sanitized Olympics, shrouded by heavy security and run with clockwork precision, there were also surprises, including the disclosure of an explosives scare and a Paraguayan athlete who found himself in an international incident over a plastic pistol.

But the sport still dominated the day with the Americans able to add only two more gold medals to the 16 they had won in the first three days.

Cyclist Steve Hegg won the 4,000 metre individual pursuit final and deputy sheriff Steve Fraser collected the first U.S. Gold in Greco-Roman wrestling.

The day, however, belonged to 29-year-old Masala, a policeman and physical education teacher, who won an individual Gold and helped his team to a second Gold. The first was won in dramatic fashion.

In the final event of five — riding,

fencing, swimming, shooting and a 4,000 m. run — Sweden's Svante Rasmussen made a final kick and led with metres to go, but then stumbled from exhaustion and Masala, beat him to the finish line. Masala's finish helped Italy win the team title too, ahead of the U.S. and France.

Italy's Vincenzo Mancuso won the Gold in the 48-kilogram Greco-Roman wrestling, scoring a 12-0 triumph with three perfect throws in the final match against West Germany's Markus Scherzer, who took the silver.

RUMANIAN GLORY AT LAST
The 18-year-old Rumanian "wonder woman" world champion Ecaterina Szabo, helped lead her team to a gymnastic Gold.

Rumania scored two perfect 10s in the optional exercises and the U.S. had three but the Rumanians ended with 392.20 points to 391.20 for the Americans and 388.60 for the bronze medalist Chinese. It was the Rumanians' first team Gold ever.

Britain won its first Gold of the Games when Michael Cooper, wearing a red sweatshirt with the slogan "Cooperman," tied the world record of 1,173 in the shooting.

Daniel Nipkow of Switzerland was second with 1,163 and Briton Alistair Allan third with 1,162. Cooper, a 36-year-old shipping clerk, was cheered to Britain's first Gold in Olympic marksmanship in 72 years by his wife Sarah, who had earlier

finished 25th in the women's air rifle competition.

South Korea's Kim Won-Kee gave his country its first Gold with a victory over Sweden's Kentorle Johansson in 62-kilogram (136.5 pound) Greco-Roman wrestling.

Another American cycling Gold was brought in by Hegg who outpedaled West German Rolf Golz in the 4,000m. pursuit. It was the Americans' fifth medal in a sport that previously has been a European domain. Hegg finished in 4 minutes 39.35 seconds, ahead of 4:43.82 for Golz, who scored his biggest success since his second place finish in the 1982 world championships. Known in Germany as "Turbo" because of his speed, Golz plans to turn professional after the Olympics.

After the race, Hegg said Golz told him, "You wouldn't have beaten me in Germany. That was kind of rude... I would have beat him in Germany, anywhere," Hegg said. "It was my week."

China's fourth consecutive weightlifting Gold came in the 67.5-kilogram class, with Yao Juyuan lifting 326 kgs.

The threatened giant traffic jams have still to appear and, with 800,000 spectator tickets still for sale, 24 of the 500 special Olympic buses have been taken out of service for lack of passengers. (Reuters, AP)

Track and Field events begin

His dream: to lose to Lewis

LOS ANGELES (Reuters). — As the focus of the Olympic Games swings from the gymnastics hall and the swimming pool to the athletics with the track and field events getting underway today the eyes of the world will be on the amazing American runner and jumper Carl Lewis who is hoping to win four gold medals.

The eyes of one man will probably be only on Lewis' back as he pounds his way up the track. But he won't be sorry about that.

Denis Rose, the fastest man on a tiny island in the sun, has just one Olympic ambition — to be beaten by the great Lewis.

His limited ambitions are typical of hundreds of athletes from small countries who marched round the Los Angeles Coliseum yesterday as part of the Olympic Games opening ceremony. Like Rose, many have not a chance of going beyond the first round of their events, let alone win a medal.

The Seychelles, a tourist paradise archipelago in the Indian Ocean, is better known for producing giant tortoises rather than sporting super stars.

Yet the tiny country has lined up in the Games alongside countries like the United States because of a rule which allows each Olympic country to enter one competitor in each event, whatever their standard of performance.

Rose, a 24-year-old journalist and part-time courier correspondent in the Seychelles, holds the islands' 100 metres record of 10.7 seconds and the 200 metres mark of 21.90. The Olympic qualifying times are 10.44 and 20.90.

The International Olympic committee (IOC) are also helping the



MIGHTY MAN — Carl Lewis in a familiar pose but not one that Denis Rose is likely to see.

Seychelles meet the cost of sending a team to the Games. Rose, who is news editor of the *Seychelles Nation*, an English, French and Creole language daily, notes his country received invitations to send four athletes and two officials to Los Angeles.

Sixteen people, including 12 athletes, went to the Moscow Games as the hosts were generous with air tickets, he said.

The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa is paying for Rose and two others to take part in a pre-Olympic training session here and Rose has already improved his national 200m. record by 0.10 seconds.

"Intense training is beneficial," he said. "At home I train only three times a week. The trouble is that when we go back we don't have the same facilities." Port Victoria, the capital, has a stadium with a clay track, but there is no synthetic track. "I came into athletics basically just to keep fit," said Rose. "I have trained seriously only since 1979 and

I became national champion in 1982. Sport led me to write sports articles, and this in turn led me to become a journalist."

Lewis, himself one of the most celebrated athletes at the Games, said on the eve of his first event that he has the "God-given talent" to win four medals, but would accept not even winning one if he knew he had tried his hardest.

"I'll run the best 100m and try my hardest and get four gold medals, or four bronze or not a medal at all, then I can't see failure in me," said Lewis. He is heavily favoured in the 100-metre dash, the 200m, the long jump and the 400m relay.

"All I compete for is the love of the sport, for myself, and the people around me, and, of course, for my country in this particular competition, and all the glory goes to God." "So all I have to know from inside is that I competed at my best, then there's no way I can fail, regardless of what anyone else says."

Lewis is not expected to fail.

Cheer in Israeli camp

Jerusalem Post Sports Staff
At last a good day for the Israeli contingent in Los Angeles. In some respects a very good day.

Top of the boards was fencer Yitzhak Chatuel who moved in splendid fashion into the semi-finals of the individual foils. He joins 15 others of the world's best in the event, the top eight advancing to the weekend final.

The 21 year-old Acre student, whose performances surpassed all expectations, took top spot in his qualifying group, winning four bouts and losing only one. Among his scalp was former world No. 3 Pietro Numa of Italy.

Although also notching up some useful wins, the other Israeli in the event, Shimon Eyal, just failed to qualify for the main event.

After the embarrassment of the opening day in which nerves got the better of her and her young colleague Limor Friedman, gymnast Nancy Goldsmith recovered her poise and demonstrated her innate talent during the optional exercises phase. Goldsmith gave herself a lovely 18th birthday present. Her fine efforts (9.10 on the horse; 9.30 on the bars; 9.05 on the beam and 9.20 for the floor exercise) earned her a place among the 36 finalists.

going through to the second stage.

Shimon year-old Limor Friedman also turned in a performance that had improved beyond recognition. Although she ranked out of the bottom place she had held on the opening day it was not quite enough to shift her into the final round.

Off Long Beach, where the yachting events are being staged, Shimon Brokman and Eytan Friedlander are still well within sight of the leaders. Having finished eighth in the second of the seven races they are placed 11th overall in the 470 class.

In the Flying Dutchman events the Israeli duo Yoel Sela and Eldad Amir took 11th spot in the second race. The disqualification of two boats, amended their first race placing to eighth which also leaves them fairly handsomely placed.

Yehuda Elagel finished his windgliding race 14th after taking 13th spot in the opener.

Shlomo Glickstein was to play his second round match last night.

Baseball: Wednesday

American League: Seattle 5, Minnesota 1; California 6, Oakland 4; Baltimore 7, Texas 2; Cleveland 4, Detroit 2; Toronto 4, Kansas City 1; New York 7, Milwaukee 3; Chicago 5, Boston 3.

National League: St. Louis 11, New York 2; Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4; Pittsburgh 4, Montreal 6; Cincinnati 6, San Francisco 5; Atlanta 6, Houston 5; San Diego 4, Los Angeles 3.

MEDAL TABLE

	G	S	B	Total
U.S.	18	9	2	29
China	6	3	4	13
W. Germany	3	3	4	10
Canada	3	3	1	7
Italy	4	1	4	9
Britain	1	1	6	6
Australia	0	2	4	6
Sweden	0	3	2	5
Rumania	1	3	0	4
France	0	2	2	4
Holland	0	1	3	4
Japan	0	0	4	4
Switzerland	1	0	1	2
S. Korea	1	0	0	1
Brazil	0	1	0	1
Colombia	0	1	0	1
Peru	0	1	0	1
Belgium	0	0	1	1
Norway	0	0	1	1
Taiwan	0	0	1	1
Finland	0	0	1	1

CRICKET: Middlesex bundled Lancashire out of the 60-over NatWest competition, winning their quarter final match by the massive margin of 171 runs.

Worcestershire beat Surrey by 110 runs; Kent beat Somerset by 10 runs and Northants beat Leicestershire by 3 wickets.

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50 من الاجل

Forum

"THE AVERAGE Shas voter goes to the synagogue on Shabbat morning and to the Betar soccer game in the afternoon."

The statement was made by a Jerusalem municipal official, after the Sephardi Tora Guardians' auspicious debut in local politics last November. In an interview this week, Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, who leads the four-man Shas Knesset list, told me that he accepts that characterization.

"How does a *haredi* (ultra-Orthodox) party manage with such a constituency?" I ask.

"There's no problem at all," Rabbi Peretz replies. "As rabbi of Ra'anana for some 20 years, I know this type of Jew very well. Even if his observance of the *mitzvot* is minimal, the average Sephardi, deep down, wants Eretz Yisrael to be built up in accordance with the Tora."

"You won't find a Sephardi in Israel who's against amending the Law of Return. Or one who isn't with us on protecting graves from archaeological digs. Or who's in favour of unrestricted abortions."

"He sees no contradiction in holding these beliefs and in driving to the seashore on Shabbat."

PERETZ, 46, was born in Casablanca, and was brought to Israel when he was 12, by Youth Aliya. When he was studying at Hebron Yeshiva in Jerusalem, he first met Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, from whom he was to receive *semicha* (ordination).

His tone in speaking of the former chief rabbi is one of awe and admiration, and he says that it was only at Yosef's urging that he agreed to run for the Knesset. Yosef was the moving spirit behind the Shas decision to

'The Tora is our platform'

The Post's Aryeh Rubinstein talks to Shas leader Yitzhak Peretz (right)



enter the national political arena. Rabbi Yosef also heads Shas' recently-formed council of sages (*Moetzet Hachmei Ha-Tora*), the party's counterpart to Agudat Yisrael's *Moetzet Gedolei Ha-Tora*. No one defines his role there as first among equals. He calls the time.

OUR INTERVIEW took place in Rabbi Peretz' home in Jerusalem's Bayit Vegan quarter. Eight years ago, the rabbi took an extended leave from his post in Ra'anana in order to study *dayana* (justice) in Jerusalem with Rabbi Yosef. Three years ago he returned to his position in Ra'anana, where he is

occupied during the week. But his family now lives in Jerusalem, and he joins them three Sabbaths out of four.

When I showed up at his home on Tuesday morning, Peretz was sitting with the secretary general of the Vishnitz hasidim's network of institutions who was setting forth Vishnitz's needs.

Five days earlier, when I almost got to interview the rabbi, at Shas' election headquarters, he was answering the questions of two representatives of a Habad publication.

"Can we take it as a firm undertaking that you will insist on the amendment of the Law of Return?"

they asked. "On that I shall not yield," he replied.

When we get to that subject, I ask whether "Who is a Jew" isn't strictly a civil matter. Even if a person not halachically Jewish is admitted to the country under the Law of Return and has the entry "Jewish" in his identity card, surely the rabbinate when he applies, say, for a marriage licence — judges for itself, by its own criteria, whether he is Jewish. So what harm is done if the law is not amended?

"Very serious harm," answers Peretz. "Who knows how many non-Jews are walking around with 'Jewish' inscribed in their identity card? And there are hundreds of cases in which innocent Jewesses are tricked into marrying such fictitious Jews."

"Even for the rabbinate, the entry 'Jewish' in the identity card is *prima facie* evidence, though it must be supported by the testimony of two witnesses. Only if there is suspicion of fraud is an investigation launched."

Like the leaders of the other religious parties, Peretz contemptuously dismisses conversion according to Halacha that is conducted by a *beit din* of three Conservative rabbis.

"It's not conversion, it's a fraud. It has no effect. Their *beit din* is not valid, and people who do not live in accordance with the Tora are incompetent to conduct the rite."

WE MOVE ON to the deferment/exemption of yeshiva students from army service. In words that could have come from any Aguda MK, Rabbi Peretz justifies this without reservation.

"An army is composed of many corps, and the yeshiva student, in his way, contributes no less than the soldier on the battlefield. In fact, it's easier to run with a rifle every morning than to sit and study Tora 16 hours a day."

Haven't some yeshivot become havens for many young men whose aim is not Tora study but draft deferment?

"In any group of students, including university students, you'll find a few shirkers."

Is any would-be student turned away?

"Any self-respecting yeshiva has its own standards, and is selective."

To most of my questions, Peretz had a ready reply: a number of times he answered even before I completed the question. Not so when I asked why Shas had not published a campaign platform. He repeated my question and a full 20 seconds elapsed before he answered.

"We had opponents of all kinds who were waiting for us to make a slip. We were hesitant about inserting plans that might enable our opponents to misinterpret deliberately for their own advantage."

"But in any case, our platform is 3,500 years old and well-known: the Tora is our platform."

QUESTION: Do you justify the demonstrations in Petah Tikva on the Sabbath to protest the operation of a cinema?

Answer: Yes, and I take part in such demonstrations myself. How can a mayor ride roughshod over the feelings of the religious? In Ra'anana we've never had a single religious demonstration. Whenever a prob-

lem arose, the mayor met with us and an amicable settlement was reached. In Petah Tikva there has been no good-will on the mayor's part. Now the Alignment leaders promise that there won't be Sabbath desecration in Petah Tikva. Where were they six months ago? One phone call to Mayor Tavori would have done the trick.

How about stone-throwing on Ramot Road?

We're against stone-throwing anywhere, anytime. But they're only children.

With no guidance from adults? No guidance from adults.

One rabbi (Adin Steinsaltz) has said that the Ramot Road demonstrations are aimed only to improve the comfort of the religious inhabitants who live nearby, but that Sabbath desecration there is objectively no more serious than Sabbath desecration in some other place.

It's like burning the Zionist flag, for a Zionist. He is pained wherever the flag is burned, but if it's done before his eyes it hurts much more.

My teen-age daughter was sickened this morning when she read that the two major parties had offered Rabbi Yosef that they would arrange, by hook or by crook, that he be restored to the Chief Rabbinate. What bothered her was that there was no unequivocal statement by Rabbi Yosef, or by one of his aides, that he would have none of it.

Rabbi Yosef has no intention of returning to the Chief Rabbinate. His rank in the world of Tora is higher than that of chief rabbi. The Hazon Ish was never chief rabbi, and neither was the Rabbi of Brisk. Renowned Tora scholars from all over the world turn to Rabbi Yosef for his opinion. But nothing I have said is meant to derogate from the qualifications of the incumbent chief rabbis.

Will Shas join the World Zionist Organization?

If Zionism means love for Eretz Yisrael, making sacrifices for it, and willingness to live here at all times and under all conditions, then we are super-Zionists. But if it means abolishing any part of the Halacha for the alleged needs of the state, or as part of the concept of a state, then we're as far from Zionism as is East from West.

But it's not the Zionist Organization that makes the laws; it's the Knesset. And you are entering the Knesset and want to join the government.

Joining the government is something we haven't decided on yet. Our council of sages is considering the matter... You seem shocked.

I CERTAINLY was amazed. I had planned to ask Rabbi Peretz why Shas' council of sages wanted Shas in

the government, in contrast to Aguda's council, which after the First Knesset has forbidden its MKs to accept portfolios. The rationale for this was that the Aguda could not accept executive office in a non-Halachic state.

And now, after a week of negotiations, in which Shas specifically demanded the Ministry of Religious Affairs, I hear that the whole question, a fundamental question of principle, is wide open.

The key to this turnabout may be Rabbi Eliezer Schach, head of the Ponievezh yeshiva in Bnei Brak. It is now said that Rabbi Schach is opposed to Shas entering the government, just as he has opposed Aguda's doing so down the years.

And Rabbi Schach is a man whose wishes the Shas leaders will not lightly disregard. Towards the end of the election campaign, Schach gave Shas the endorsement he withheld from the Aguda. He has a long-standing personal relationship with Peretz.

Rabbi Shimon Badani, a member of Shas' council of sages, has said that if it were not for Schach's blessing, some months ago, Shas as a national party would never have come into being.

IF PERETZ'S VIEWS on religious questions are identical with those of Agudat Yisrael his comments on Meir Kahane and the convicted members of the Jewish underground put him far to the right of Aguda MKs Menahem Porush, Shlomo Lorincz, and Avraham Shapira.

It was their passion for Eretz Yisrael that threw them off balance, Peretz says. They are precious souls, full of love for their people, and they should not be judged by ordinary standards.

"True, they took the law into their own hands, and I dissociate myself from everything they did and planned to do," Peretz says. "That is not the Tora way. Still, I say with Yehuda Halevy, their intentions were good, even if their deeds were not."

Peretz confirms a report that he was happy over Kahane's election. But since then he had learned more of the Kach leader's views, and dissociated himself from them completely.

Shas, then, emerges as Aguda on religious matters, Tami in its ethnic appeal, and Tebiya in its nationalism. It has given the Sephardi ego a boost and the Ashkenazi leaders of Agudat Yisrael a well-deserved kick in the pants for taking all the plums for themselves. It may also enable Rabbi Yosef to take his vengeance on Justice Minister Moshe Nissim, whom he holds responsible for blocking his re-election as chief rabbi.

But it is hardly an exciting contribution to Israeli politics.

Strategic asset

By DAVID LANDAU / Post Diplomatic Correspondent

EHUD OLMERT MK (Likud-L'Am) looks back on the election campaign with great satisfaction, and on his own role with particular pride.

He was a key member of the select Likud "political team" under Moshe Nissim — the think tank behind Likud's propaganda effort. And propaganda, says Olmert, was crucial in this campaign — "much more so than in 1981, when the campaign was fought out on the streets and Menachem Begin ran the whole show."

The first rule Olmert seems to have applied to himself was the trusty military motto: Know Your Enemy. When he explains Labour's propaganda line, he sounds unthinkingly like Motta Gur himself sounded in a closed briefing a few weeks before the election.

Olmert applied another cardinal rule, too: Never underestimate your enemy. Even now, in the light of hindsight, with the Likud having done better than expected and Labour worse than its worst fears, Olmert acknowledges modestly and appreciatively that "Labour's strategy was both wise and correct. Whoever says it wasn't is just being tendentious."

Where Labour fell down, according to Olmert, was in the execution of its strategy, which was crude and insensitive and opened up opportunities for Likud to strike back. Above all, Likud's team — Nissim, Olmert himself, Ronnie Milo and Dan Meridor — were deft at turning Labour's mistakes to Likud's advantage.

The entire election hinged on some 12 to 18 per cent of the electorate who had voted Likud in the past and were now hesitating. Labour, rightly, took its own past supporters for granted and targeted on this group.

The polls we both commissioned showed clearly that these hesitant Likud voters still supported Likud on defence and foreign policy. The polls also showed that Lebanon hardly interested anyone.

"Had Labour attacked on these issues, it would immediately have pushed the doubters back firmly into the Likud's arms. Therefore Labour was absolutely right to blur the foreign policy differences, to project a fairly hawkish image (Rabin on the banks of the Jordan), to say, in effect: 'Don't worry, we're also patriotic, nationalistic, responsible...'"

"Had Labour accentuated the foreign policy differences, it would have become the Labour of Abba Eban and Yossi Sarid — and the doubters would have streamed back to the Likud. Instead, Labour dwelt on the Likud's economic record, showing how Likud had messed things up. 'Leave it to us,' Labour was saying, 'we'll put things straight again.'"

"I insisted from the outset that there was no way we could explain or justify our economic mistakes. They're beyond explanation. Therefore, I contended, if we play on Labour's court, the court of economic performance, we're done for."

"Yoram Aridor kept wanting to go on television to explain about the bank shares, to answer Labour back. I said, over my dead body! I said, let's not argue about our economic mistakes and omissions; let's balance them by stressing the positive things we achieved: Project Renewal, settlements, and so forth. If all that had happened, it couldn't be so bad, could it?"

AND HERE, according to Olmert, Labour strayed from its kid-glove strategy — and played straight into Likud's hands.

"If they had spoken positively ab-



Ehud Olmert (Auerbach)

out what they intended to do, the hesitant voters might have listened. But they kept on repeating how the Likud had destroyed everything. Destruction (*heres*) was their catchword — and people balked at it."

"They filmed the scrap-yard at the Haifa Steel Works, and said this represented what the Likud had done to the economy. Then the moshavim, the orchards being ploughed up, the crops failing."

"It was no accident that they showed 'improvised' moshavim who turned out to be successful farmers, or Yomina with two cars and a computer at home who 'couldn't finish the month.' They were looking for exaggeration."

"There's no mistaking it: this is precisely Yossi Sarid's style. He was the man responsible."

"But the Likud voter must be handled with care, and this sort of exaggeration only angered the target group. We gained twofold: from the exaggeration itself, which was not credible, and from the anger which provoked a backlash among people who had voted Likud and were now being told they had 'destroyed' the country."

"Another big mistake was the Gashash. After all, who are they? They're the Likud voter. They represent and appeal to the most devoted Likud voter, whom even an atomic bomb wouldn't budge. And they boomeranged. In Jerusalem, people sold their video-cassettes of the Gashash at half price: they didn't want to keep tapes of these 'traitors.' Past Likud voters who were hesitant this time were antagonized by the Gashash."

WITH HIS engaging, gushing flow of tendentious yet cogent arguments, Olmert smoothly soft-pedals the importance in the campaign of Likud's "You've never had it so good" line. "Yes," he says blithely, "people thought that if they were living so comfortably, the state of the economy could not be all that terrible."

He prefers to dwell on Likud's successful efforts to play on its own court — the court of the National Camp (*Hama'ahane Haleumi*).

"No," he insists, "there was nothing fascist about this slogan. It's a perfectly legitimate argument. In a radio ad, I explained that the opposite of 'national' is socialist. The two camps, I said, stand for different priorities, different world-views. If you're in the socialist camp, you march on May First, you fly the Red Flag and sing the Internationale."

"We said to our Likud voters, 'Where do you belong? Do you belong in the camp of Abba Eban and Yossi Sarid...? It isn't true that people vote only for or against the government. In certain cases people can vote for or against the opposition, too. We constantly sought to get through to our voters by appealing to their sense of identity, their fundamental ideological commit-

ment. A large proportion of the population has unshakable faith in the Likud in matters of defence. In the army in Lebanon, for instance, over 60 per cent of the soldiers voted Likud and Tebiya (and Kach — but that's a catastrophe)."

"As for Lebanon itself, we brought it into the campaign through the human dimension — the child in the shelter, the mother. We steered clear of the political aspect."

We tried the whole time to tell people, 'Never mind about the economic failures; think about defence, about security. And we played it more cleverly than Labour.'

LABOUR'S worst mistake, says Olmert, was its polls — both publishing them, and eventually believing them.

"You've got to know how to work with polls, and Labour didn't know how. If you ask, 'Does Sefi Rivlin influence you?' 90 per cent will answer no. But by asking, for instance, 'Do you believe Shimon Peres?' we were able to gauge the impact — and there was an impact — of Sefi's 'Yes-and-No' skit."

(Olmert doesn't claim the credit for that skit: it was developed, he says, by the Likud's professional PR and film teams.)

Labour positively courted disaster, he says, by publishing a poll — "which wasn't true" — 10 days before the election showing a gap of 16 seats.

"Likud hesitators said to themselves, 'If that's the case, it's not what we intended at all. We thought of punishing Likud, but we don't want it to collapse totally. And we hate Labour. We hate Shimon Peretz' (that's what they call him)."

Worse still for Labour, "they began to believe in their own nonsense. For instance, they believed in their stories — trumpeted by lightweight, mesmerized journalists — that Peres, Navon and Rabin were being 'warmly welcomed' in the development towns and in the *shchunot*. The 'welcomes' were carefully organized by advance men. The whole thing was a bluff. The public related to Peres, and to Navon and Rabin, with total apathy."

"We knew this. But we decided to ignore it — because we saw that Labour was falling for its own line..."

"In the final analysis — and this was the measure of Labour's great failure — Labour didn't take a single seat from Likud."

"Had Labour played it right, according to its own strategy, Likud might have lost five more seats: two to Labour, two to Tebiya, and one to Weizman. That, I think, would have been the objective maximum success for Labour. As it was, Likud lost two to Tebiya, one to Kahane, and thousands of voters to Weizman and to Shitni."

OLMERT DOES take the credit for "suggesting the national unity line as part of our propaganda." (Premier Shamir first broached it at the end of the television debate.)

"I knew Peres would be against it. He could hardly be for it; they were so confident of victory. And I knew that people like to hear it. So we'd win twice over."

"And sure enough, Peres fell into the trap. (The Labour leader immediately rejected the idea as an 'election stunt'.) He should simply have said, yes — under Labour's leadership. But he blew it. Many people apparently felt that Peres did better than Shamir in the debate. But the one thing that everyone remembered was Shamir's unity proposal. The message got across."



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Lost generations

By HIRSH GOODMAN

MEIR KAHANE'S election to the Knesset was not aberrational, but symptomatic. It is a result not only of blind hatred of Arabs in Israel, but also of blind Arab hatred of Israelis.

It is not by accident that so many of Kahane's voters are young, as are those who voted for Tehiya. Because, if you stop to think for a moment, what are the young of this country supposed to feel? They have been nurtured in an environment of hate. It has been one war after another with constant opposition by all except Sadat and a few moderate Palestinians, most of whom have paid with their lives for their moderation. They have grown up in an environment in which every aspect of Israel has been attacked, mocked and vilified.

No matter what we have done in this country over the past 37 years, and specifically in the last decade, to some people we could do nothing right. It was Israel that signed the Camp David Accords, and it was the Palestinians who refused to sit down and talk. But it is Israel that is considered the warmonger. Hundreds of thousands of Israelis demonstrated against the war in Lebanon, but they, too, were branded Sweden's Premier Olof Palme refused to meet with Yitzhak Shamir because he had been a terrorist, but had no compunction in inviting Yasser Arafat to Stockholm just days after yet another Fatah bomb had killed more Israelis.

For the generation that voted for Kahane and for the firebrand nationalism of Tehiya the "green

line" of 1967 is an esoteric concept, just as the difference between the 1947 partition plan and the 1949 cease-fire lines is for most of us. It is a generation that has watched the world's most sophisticated weaponry flow into the arsenals of our enemies, most of it supplied by our brother democracies, and understands Rafael Eitan's arguments that the retention of territory is vital when Amman and Damascus are only minutes flying-time away. It is only too aware that with over 90 per cent of Israel's population living in an area the size of urban Indianapolis, we have a perpetual security problem.

KAHANE IS a result of an understandable paranoia we have developed. This is not to justify him, but to accuse the Arabs and our perennial critics of helping to create him.

It is not by accident that he received votes in Arab villages and towns in the last election. Nationalistic Palestinians want Kahane because they want both the polarization and the bad publicity for the Jews that he brings.

What have the Palestinians done to prevent Kahane from becoming the phenomenon he is? Where is a Palestinian "Peace Now" movement that I could point out to my son in order to persuade him to extend an

olive branch rather than a gun? Where is the support of those countries to whom the equal vote, unbiased courts, trade unions, a free press, and absolute freedom of expression are important? Where is the encouragement of moderation when it manifests itself, as at Camp David? And conversely, where is the condemnation of those who refused to negotiate?

Why should Lova Eliav be believed? Why should he be regarded as anything but a naive idealist, whose utopian words and hopes ignore the reality we have to live with?

How can Israel survive as a democracy — which is what those who ostensibly support us want — if there is no encouragement for people like Eliav?

And for every Kahane in this country, there are hundreds of Eliavs. But unlike Kahane they are disillusioned, for their message has begun to sound hollow.

For Kahane and for Sabra and Shatila, as well as for your liberal friends around the world who have now joined Libva and Burundi in decreeing that Zionism is racism.

We have come to accept the pariah status that has been bestowed on us. We have become hardened to the hypocrisy of the French, who felt no need to apologize for giving Iraq's Saddam Hussein, who has been described as a synthesis of Bismarck and Stalin, a nuclear capability; of the Americans, who went berserk over Sabra and Shatila, but felt no need to question the killing of a score of patients in the bombing of a mental hospital during the battle for Grenada; of the British, whose newspapers were so harsh about Israeli censorship during the Lebanon war, when those same papers were absolutely excluded from covering events in the Falklands.

The examples are as endless as they are sad, and even sadder when one considers their collective impact on the youth of this country, who — if one can use the election results as a litmus test of national psychology — have been driven to the conclusion that xenophobia is a justified re-

sponse: that might is right; screw the world, before the world screws you.

So now we have Kahane, a Jewish underground, Rabbi Druckman and the new vocabularies of Cohen-Avidov and Rafael Eitan. Not only do we have them, but they are becoming more entrenched and are acquiring more legitimacy with each passing month. The Jewish underground will become increasingly acceptable each time a member of the Knesset demands an amnesty for them and incurs no public or official censure for justifying treason.

Kahane and the underground will gain in legitimacy with every rock thrown by a Palestinian schoolchild on the West Bank, with every new terrorist casualty. And given the complete absence of any conciliatory process between Israeli and Palestinian, we can only expect more rocks and more bombs.

THE RIGHT WING of this once-Zionist-socialist country, which now includes many former active socialists, has been moulded by bitter experience, not political theory. The experience has been generations of persecution culminating in the Holocaust; the label of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, and the blame for the world oil crisis. It has been decades of riots and war, young manhood spent watching your contemporaries being killed — killed no matter how

left-wing their views, how conciliatory their philosophy, how pure their intentions.

How could one expect anything but cynicism from the youth of this country? And how can one blame them for cynicism when their every move is watched by the world with microscopic intensity, while the Iraq-Iran war that has claimed as many casualties as Hiroshima and Nagasaki put together goes relatively unnoticed?

The message of the generations that injected into this hardened land a morality that gave birth to the Kahane Commission is lost on the generation that cannot understand why three senior officers are standing trial for command responsibility for the beating to death of a terrorist who refused to divulge whether or not he had left another bomb on the bus he had helped to hijack.

Kahane's acceptance was seeded by government acceptance of Ariel Sharon, and continued official sanction of everything that Sharon stood for, regardless of his actions. Sharon grew out of the Likud, and the Likud grew out of Labour weakness. And it all started in 1967, when almost every value this country possessed was overshadowed by the imperatives of occupation.

WHERE DO WE go from here? On the one hand, we have a new generation of young Israelis going into the army or in the army or just out of the army, who believe there can be no compromise. On the other, a generation of Palestinians who have known nothing but occupation.

We have a development of two poles; of two diametrically opposed groups of people with maximalist demands and a firm commitment to force for their achievement. And this is the next generation of peace-makers — a generation that has been left no workable framework for conciliation but, rather, a legacy of suspicion, fear and tarnished morality.

Israel cannot win a war; for each conflict, no matter how victorious our armies are in the field, extracts a price too high in human and economic terms for this country to sustain. Conversely, it is axiomatic that the Arabs will not come to the bargaining table unless they decide that they cannot deal with Israel by military means. For the youth of this country to retain its humanity and morality, and yet at the same time project an image of military strength, it has to be supported by those internal and international forces that believe in those values and, by personal example, make the alternative of perennial violence in the name of national self-interest abhorrent.

In order to preserve its own morality, Israel, in the name of the next generation on both sides, must demand the same morality from those who are now bemoaning the ascendancy of the extreme right-wing, but who helped to create it by their unabating, blanket criticism of all Israelis even when Israelis stood for the values our liberal critics hold sacred.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post Editorial Staff.

A billion good reasons

PUBLIC FACES / Mark Segal



Yosef Burg (Zamir)



Rafael Ben-Natan (Auerbach)



Geula Cohen (Benzian)



Yuval Ne'eman (Brutmann)

THERE MAY BE a billion good reasons for putting our coalition house in order. In the aftermath of strong signals from Washington this week — in which both Secretary of State George Schultz and Vice-President George Bush spoke of the urgent need for a strong Israeli government, with a solid economic programme — we've heard that the White House would be willing to make the pot very sweet indeed. Talk is that President Ronald Reagan, anxious to keep the fiscal wolf away from the door of the U.S.'s Eastern Mediterranean ally, might come up with an extra \$1 billion in emergency assistance, in addition to the regular foreign aid package.

Against the background of lobbying being done by Ambassador Meir Rosenne and his No. 2, Binayama (Bibi) Netanyahu, in Washington, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis has been in close contact with both big parties. But it is not yet clear whether all this will do anything to move either the Likud's Premier Yitzhak Shamir or Labour's Shimon Peres to form the national unity government, urged by almost everyone from President Chaim Herzog down.

MEANWHILE, prospects for a government — any government — do not seem bright. I gather that the Great Survivor, Dr. Yosef Burg, predicted to World Jewish Congress president Edgar Bronfman that Shamir would form the next government, which would be short-lived. The veteran minister described the incoming government as a "three-legged dog that will collapse the first time it raises its back leg."

I have also learned of a rare split between Burg and Rafael Ben-Natan, the strongman of his Likud faction in the NRP. Burg, the story goes, is inclined to serve under Shamir, while Ben-Natan and Avraham Melamed, sixth on the NRP list, would prefer Peres.

TEHIYA'S "La Pasionara," Geula Cohen, nearly got herself into hot water this week, when she attacked Burg for his hyper-flexibility. Cohen also had some less than kind words for Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, accusing him of having flown to Switzerland on holiday "in order to leave all the dirty work to Burg." In the aftermath, Tehiya's top man, Science and Technology

Minister Yuval Ne'eman, conveyed his apologies to the NRP leader.

IN HERUT, there's a lot of talk about the comeback of Arik Sharon, whose campaign performance made him — with Deputy Premier David Levy — the party's ascending star. It is said that Yitzhak Shamir now will be obliged to offer Arik a juicy portfolio in the next cabinet, if he gets the chance to form it. Some say the facts of Herut life explain Shamir's eagerness for a grand coalition, as the only way to neutralize Sharon.

But it is clear that Sharon, having proved that Humpty Dumpty can be put together again, is breathing down the necks of the Shamir-Levy-Moshe Arens top trio. Arens, particularly, is considered one of the campaign's major disappointments.

One clear barometer by which to gauge Arik's comeback is the behaviour of that most savvy Herut Knesset faction head Ronnie Milo, who seems to be moving in Arik's direction.

Listeners to Friday night's *Seventh Column* radio programme were fascinated by the conciliatory image Arik presented in an interview with host David (Dudu) Margalit. Not only did Sharon make a welcoming gesture to "my old comrade," Ezer Weizman. He even refrained from labelling Labour politicians as potential traitors.

GETTING EVEN? Likudniks who blame the media for having leaned towards Labour may already be planning their revenge. That's one way of explaining why Pinhas Gold-

stein, party lieutenant of Liberal presidium chairman Yitzhak Modai, has revived plans to get a second TV channel going. Rumours have it that Herut has its eyes on purchasing *Hadashot*, the new afternoon daily, and that feelers have been sent out to stockholders.

HERUT'S troubles with its Liberal partner are apparently not over. There are reports that the Liberal workers' faction, led by Shmuel Levi and Zvi Renner, is contemplating a break with the Herut big brothers led by Ya'acov Shamai and Zevulun Shalish, in order to go it alone in the 1985 Histadrut elections, or together with middle-of-the-road factions like Shinui. This is a counter-threat to the Herut talk of reducing the overblown Liberal chunk of their joint cake, which brings in millions of shekels in Histadrut political levies every month. Everyone bears in mind the fact that the original Gahal alliance in 1965 was preceded by the union of the two parties' Histadrut factions led at the time by Liberal Dr. Elimelech Rimalt and the late Arye Ben-Eliezer.

FISCAL MEASURES affecting every citizen are still being taken by the 10th Knesset Finance Committee, nine of whose members did not make it into the 11th Knesset. They include outgoing committee chairman Shlomo Lorincz (Agudat Yisrael); Zvi Renner (Likud-Liberals); Naftali Blumental, Yehuda Hasbani, and Yehzekel Zakai (Labour); Naftali Feder and Imri Ron (Mapam) and Avraham Melamed and Eliezer Avtahi (NRP).

BEIT BERL College educationalist Mordechai Nissim has been picked by Peres to head the party's inquiry commission into what went wrong in the party campaign. Curiously, stories already leaked to the press about who's being fingered mention specifically campaign chief Motta Gur, and his house pollster Dr. Avi Diskin, information chief Moshe Shalish, radio campaign boss Simcha Dinitz and Peres's major-domo Amir Nir, omits all mention of TV production boss Yossi Sarid.

I HOPE that Labour will somewhere register a good word for its minority of four MKs who opposed early elections in July — they were Aharon Harel, Adi Amoral, Arye Nebenzkin and Shevah Weiss.

Committee of Concerned Citizens (CCC) director Zeld Harris is already reviving CCC's campaign for electoral reform, and claims to enjoy support of a wide range of MKs in the new Knesset, particularly Labour's Gad Ya'acobi, Herut's David Magen, Shinui's Mordechai Virshupsky, Yahad's Ezer Weizman and Ometz's Yigdal Hurvitz.

WHILE Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orad is fighting off criticism from economists (for having given

too much) and from party managers (for having given too little), his predecessor, Yoram Aridor has taken off for Ciskei to tend to his investments there, ignoring the cautionary words of our ambassador in Pretoria, Eliahu Lankin.

ANOTHER TRAVELLER is Social Affairs Minister Aaron Uzam, utilizing his last days as a minister and an MK to travel to Geneva to attend the ILO annual conference. That's the official reason; the unofficial one is to confer with Tami moneybags Nessim Gaon.

While it's unclear whether Pessah Grupper will be agriculture minister next month, he's already arranged an official trip to the U.S. with all the fringes for September. Last time he brought back a "J.R. Ewing Stetson. Wonder what he'll bring back this time?

I HEAR from one of the women candidates of the CRM (who asks not to be identified) that she has been unwittingly privy to all kinds of coalition negotiation secrets. It seems that her new phone number used to be that of Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, the spiritual mentor of the Sephardi Tora Guardians. Since election night her phone has been very busy, and even before she identifies herself the callers start making various propositions — religious of course.

DEFEATED CANDIDATE Arye (Lova) Eliav has decided to teach in a Negev township adult education centre. He'll have lots of time to ponder the fact that his 15,000 lost votes in the final allocation of mandates cost Labour its 45th seat. He could have entered the 11th Knesset as No. 2 on the CRM list; that place will now be occupied by Mordechai Bar-On.

AMONG THE little-noticed foreign observers at the Likud HQ on election night was a group from the Heritage Foundation, the most influential Republican think-tank in Washington. They included Marshall Bregier, a White House aide; Morton Blackwell, former White House liaison to the conservative wing of the party; Paul Weyrich, Howard Phillips, William Rusher,

senior editor of *The National Review* and Jim Lucier, aide to ultra-conservative Senator Jesse Helms. During their visit to Israel they met Defence Minister Moshe Arens and Mayor Teddy Kollek. Their connection to Israel was via former Herut MK Michael Kleiner, who was recently in Washington.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR Patrick Moberly and his wife Mary left Tuesday for their new assignment in South Africa, in need of a rest after their festival of farewells, which ended with their own reception at the Ramat Gan residence. They got a warm send-off from Esther Ruben at an alfresco luncheon party at her Caesarea home where local and diplomatic friends came to wish them bon voyage. Moberly thanked his friends for having made their second three-year stay here so pleasant. They were here when he was commercial councillor between 1970-77.

Mrs. Ruben last week-end was given a small farewell luncheon herself by her neighbours, Ezer and Reuma Weizman, before she flew to the Salzburg Festival. Their poolside luncheon was constantly interrupted by calls from newsmen and politicians courting the Yahad chairman.

U.S. AMBASSADOR Samuel Lewis and his wife, Saffie, gave a smashing midsummer night party to say farewell to the Embassy's No. 3 man, public affairs counsellor Maurice Lee, and to welcome his successor, Howard Lane, who comes here after years serving in Latin America. Lee, who will become chief inspector of the U.S. Information Service, gladly agreed to be photographed with three "generations" of public affairs counselling. In addition to Lane, they were Lee's immediate predecessor, David Hitecock, here on a short visit after spending some years in Tokyo en route for a senior USIA post in Washington, and Hitecock's predecessor, Stan Moss.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of Beth Hatefutsoth under WZO chairman Arye Dubzin this week unanimously endorsed the appointment from August 1st of Aluf (res) Aharon Doron as the new director-general of the Diaspora Museum.

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TIME has taken its toll on Gideon Hausner, but the fiery spirit that characterized his public career still burns as brightly as ever.

Hausner, the state prosecutor who just 24 years ago next month captured and held the attention of the world as he pointed an accusing finger at a grey man in a glass booth—Adolf Eichmann—this week broke a long silence to speak out about matters on which he believes one must not be silent.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Hausner, who has spent most of a lifetime as barrister, Knesset member, cabinet minister and an active leader at Yad Vashem studying racism and its inevitable results, says that recent developments have created a situation in which one must come forth and protest.

"When we speak of recent happenings—and among them Meir Kahane's election to the Knesset—we speak of a very unpleasant matter," he says. "We belong to a generation that is haunted by the associations surrounding the things that happened to us as the hands of

racists like Kahane who preached and propagated their intentions of hating and persecuting a defenceless minority."

Hausner takes this matter very seriously and says that "if our enemies had wanted to do us incalculable harm they could not have done so more effectively than to have planted a person like Kahane in our midst." Unfortunately, he says, we are doing it to ourselves.

Particularly alarming to Hausner is Kahane's claim that all that he does is inspired by Jewish Law. "This is the exact opposite of the truth," says Hausner. "Any novice student of Judaism knows that the contrary is true. The intentions and the acts of this man are to be condemned from every possible angle."

LIKE MANY OTHERS, Hausner thinks Kahane gets entirely too much publicity. "If I were a member of Knesset still," he says, "I would walk out of the room whenever Kahane took the floor. I think that the members of the next Knesset should resolve to do so."

In addition, Hausner feels that right now it is incumbent on the

Speaking out

By D'VORA BEN SHAUL

religious authorities, the chief rabbis and other leading rabbis, to place Kahane and all his teachings under religious prohibition. "This man should be isolated from the mainstream of the people," he says.

But it is not only Kahane as an individual phenomenon to which Hausner addresses himself. "I was just reading a new book by historian Barbara Tuchman," says Hausner. "To my mind, she is one of the greatest historians of our time. In her book *The March of Folly*, she shows how from the division of the ancient Israeli kingdom after Solomon, through two world wars and

right down to Vietnam, the greatest disasters that have befallen mankind were the result of folly. Decisions, foolish decisions, that flagrantly violated all principles of logic were made, and the result was the terrible suffering that followed."

As to our own bit of immediate national folly, he says that "it seems as if the Israeli voter has chosen to put on blinkers, acting as if it does not matter what happens to his left or to his right, but that the pursuit of his own goals is all that matters."

Of course, the right thing to do is to orient oneself in accordance with the possible outcome of our be-

haviour, to see what direction it will take."

Hausner says that he "hopes that recent trends represent a fringe element only and not a change in national characteristics."

AS TO the polarization of camps, as manifested in the results of the most recent election, Hausner says that such polarization is happening all over the world. "What happens here is of immediate concern to us. We cannot afford a polarized society centred and orientated on splinter factions. We, under the existing system of parliamentary democracy, cannot afford to be without a majority party in the Knesset."

Of course, the system should be adapted to prevent the very sort of thing that has just happened, and racism should be forbidden," says Hausner. "But it is, in the end, a job for educators and spiritual leaders to teach this to a young generation."

Hausner says that since our own history shows that we have often tended to produce extremist splinter groups, we must be especially alert in this matter.

He believes that there is good

cause now to regret the attitude which held that everything would be all right, and that this whole matter would take care of itself and that justice would, in any case, triumph because people have enough common sense to protect themselves against movements which would not advance the national cause.

"They are wrong," he says. "These matters do not take care of themselves. And people, apparently, do not have that much common sense, at least not unless they are properly educated and guided."

This, says Hausner, is today's challenge for educators and for the media; and indeed, for anyone else who deals with public opinion. Although he feels that the basic problem is one of education and of conviction, he also says that any legal steps, such as laws against racial incitement, are a valid step.

HAUSNER REJECTS the contention of those who refuse to oppose racism by maintaining either that the matter is "political" or that since Kahane was elected in a democratic election no one should oppose his

presence in the Knesset.

"This, first of all, is not a political matter. It is a matter that deeply affects every one of us. As for democracy, he is not the first person to use the protection of democracy and then destroy the very system that fostered his chances to do so."

If a democracy is to survive, says Hausner, it must have the vigour to defend itself against those who would destroy it. "That is why I regret the Supreme Court decision that allowed two radical parties from the two opposite ends of the political spectrum, to enter these elections."

"I have not yet seen the reasons for this decision as they have not been published, but I regret that this decision was made for it cannot in any way enhance the glory of the Israeli tradition of justice."

He hopes, too, that Yad Vashem will soon make a pronouncement on this matter: "We must not make the mistake of remaining silent. We have long accused the Germans and others of silence in the face of evil. We, of all people, must speak out. Each of us. If we do not, it will be a grave mistake."

THE ELECTION of Rabbi Meir Kahane to the Knesset has had the dramatic effect of kicking the Israeli ostrich up its collective behind.

Kahane himself is not a new phenomenon on the political scene. He has been preaching his doctrine of Jewish herrenvolk and Arabrein Eretz Israel for well over a decade. But, until fairly recently, he has been dismissed as an insignificant crackpot, confined to the far outer fringe of Israeli society along with the couple of hundred thugs who worshipped him.

1981 should have sounded the alarm, when Kahane ran for the Knesset and even though he was not elected, managed to garner over 11,000 votes. This was less than half a per cent of the electorate, but it was a figure that should have indicated that Kahane's appeal was broader than most people wished to believe.

And last week, this figure was doubled to some 26,000—enough to propel Kahane into the Knesset and convince the public at large that he is no longer a phenomenon than can safely be ignored.

Public reaction so far has been to continue to regard Kahane as an isolated phenomenon, more dangerous than once supposed, yet one that can still be kept in check and perhaps eliminated through various legal mechanisms. Accordingly, the cry has gone out to clip Kahane's wings by circumscribing Israel's extremely liberal parliamentary immunity laws; to enact new legislation outlawing incitement to racism; and to prevent him from gaining entry into future Knessets by raising the voting threshold.

PROFESSOR Claude Klein, the Hebrew University's leading authority on constitutional law, believes that a great deal can be done on the legislative front to protect society against the likes of Kahane. He is, however, extremely sceptical that much will be done during what he considers will be the somewhat ignominious life of the new Knesset.

The legislation that has the best chance of passage, Klein believes, would be a law to raise the voting threshold to two or even two and a half per cent—not only to stop Kahane, but to obviate in the future the kind of paralysing stalemate that emerged from the latest elections.

Klein also believes that something could conceivably be done to prevent a recurrence of the fiasco that preceded the latest elections, when the Supreme Court overturned the Central Elections Committee's bid to bar Kahane and the Progressive List for Peace from running for the Knesset.

In certain countries, Klein explains, the most obvious being West Germany, there is in fact legislation that makes it possible not only to bar a party from running for election but to outlaw it altogether—a right vested in a special Constitutional Court.

In Israel, the only such legislation is Regulation 84 of the 1945 Emergency Regulations inherited from the British. Defence Minister Moshe Arens considered applying it to the PLP two months ago; Klein suggests he might now "consider applying it to the organization called Kach." Kahane's election, he points out, "in no way prevents the application of Regulation 84."

Klein, however, like many other legal authorities, is opposed in principle to the use of these emergency regulations, which he believes should be replaced by new legislation—in this case, a Political Parties Law. Such a law would define not only the internal workings of a party, how it finances itself and how it chooses its representatives, but also the restrictions on its platform (for example, racism might be specifically ruled out). It would also determine a neutral body to decide who can and who cannot run for the Knesset.

There is also an obvious need for a law outlawing incitement to racism, Klein continues, along the lines of those introduced over the past two decades in France and Britain. No such legislation currently exists, he points out. And, for such legislation to be effective, there would also need to be some change in the status of the attorney general who, at present, enjoys what amounts to a monopoly when it comes to initiating legal proceedings.

Thus today, even though an individual who considers himself a victim or potential victim of racial incitement, or a body representing that individual, can submit a complaint, it is solely the attorney general's prerogative whether or not to pursue the matter further. The indi-

Immunizing the public

By DAVID BERNSTEIN

vidual or group does have recourse to the High Court of Justice, but this has in the past always been extremely reluctant to question the judgment of the attorney general in such matters.

All in all, the impression Klein gives is that much of the legislation now being demanded—and, in his opinion, urgently needed—is unlikely to come during the life of what promises to be an extremely tenuous and fragile Knesset.

AS FOR CHANGING the country's immunity laws, which Klein claims on the basis of much research on the subject "are the most liberal in the world," he is even less optimistic.

"There is, in fact, considerable resistance among Knesset members to change the immunity laws," he points out, noting that the only change made since he first produced his findings before a shocked Knesset Speaker, Reuven Barkat, more than 12 years ago was the minor amendment adopted about 18 months ago concerning parking offences.

For all that, while extremely all-embracing in theory, the immunity laws do not give a man like Kahane the right to do anything he pleases, even if he is able to claim that he is acting, as the law says he is entitled to, in pursuit of his duties as a Knesset member.

Thus, Klein points out, "to take things to their logical absurdity, a Knesset Member cannot claim immunity to pull a pistol and shoot someone." Likewise, he is not legally entitled to use force against the police if they deny him entry to Beit Hanassi, or he threatened to do if President Chaim Herzog did not invite him for consultations. And, Klein points out, the President is not obliged by law to invite him,

although his failure to do so would constitute a problematic departure from precedent.

Also, while Kahane as a Knesset member would have a legal right to visit any part of the country in pursuit of his duties, that does not mean he will necessarily be able to carry out his threat to visit the Arab village of Umm al-Fahm if the police decide that his presence there would constitute a threat to public order.

"In law there exists the principle of balancing interests," Klein explains, "and here there is the need to balance the right of a Knesset member to go anywhere in pursuit of his duties against the interest of preserving public order. And if the police come to the honest conclusion that an MK's presence in a certain place would constitute a real danger to public order, they have the authority to forestall this."

As for the question of precisely when Kahane's immunity takes effect—whether, for example, he is presently immune from prosecution—Klein notes that legal opinion is divided. Technically, he can only formally invoke the immunity law after he has received his official letter of appointment which provides the concrete proof that he is indeed a Knesset member and hence immune from prosecution. Also, the law states that a Knesset member only begins to enjoy his rights and privileges as an MK after he has taken his oath of allegiance at the first session of a new Knesset.

However, Klein points out, the most prevalent legal view is that immunity, whenever it begins formally to apply, should be retroactive to "the moment the electorate has made it known that it wants him to be an MK—i.e., to election day." But there are different interpretations, he stresses.

LEGISLATION, however, is only one of the means society has at its disposal to protect itself against Kahane. Prof. Ruth Gavison, another member of the Hebrew University law faculty and a leading activist in the Association for Civil Rights in Israel, outlines some of these.

In the first place, she notes, even under existing legislation, the police have the authority to crack down hard and fast on any sign of hooliganism on the part of Kahane's supporters.

"There is no reason at all why the legal system should not be activated rapidly and severely against any hint of hooliganism," she notes. "And this is extremely important—for one of the main lessons of the Nazis' rise to power in Germany was the combination of ideas, which were given free rein, and hooliganism."

"It seems to me," she concludes, "that one of the most important challenges facing us as a society is not to give any leeway whatsoever to this sort of hooliganism. Here there is a broad public consensus. Some of us may have qualms about muzzling Kahane—but on this point, the need to act firmly and severely once he and his supporters cross the line from speech to violent action, there is little disagreement."

Gavison notes that the Civil Rights Association is divided on the desirability or the wisdom of placing legal limits on the freedom to express ideas. "But that does not mean that we have to give Kahane access," she stresses. "He does have free access to the Knesset podium—but there is no obligation, on the part of the media, to give wider currency to what he says in the Knesset. This is something people are not sufficiently aware of."

"It is possible to protect ourselves from Kahane. As he said on TV after his election, the importance of getting into the Knesset was to gain immunity and a platform. Well, immunity he got—but we don't have to give him a platform. Whoever wants to cover him will do so—but whoever doesn't want to, doesn't have to. And that's the point."

In this context, Gavison is convinced that the wide media coverage Kahane received prior to the latest elections—first, the Central Elections Committee's decision to bar him from running, with the Supreme

Court's subsequent overturning of this decision, and then his TV propaganda spots—was "one of the reasons for the doubling of its strength between the 1981 and 1984 elections."

The process of legitimizing Kahane has to be stopped, Gavison says. "We have to build up an extra-parliamentary mechanism that can say to Kahane: 'Well, you made it into the Knesset, but as far as most of us are concerned you are still out, still beyond the pale.'"

THESE, THEN, are the two main defences Gavison believes society can put up against Kahane in the immediate short term and without additional legislation which she, like Klein, believes is badly needed: firm law enforcement against hooliganism and the public's willingness to implement its right to deny him access, not only to the media, but also to schools and other institutions where he and his ideas are not welcome.

In the longer term, Gavison believes, Kahane represents an extremely serious ideological-educational challenge that touches on the very basics of Israeli society. And that society is going to have to face up to it squarely and honestly.

The Civil Rights Association recognizes this, Gavison notes, and intends addressing itself to the problem with all the resources at its disposal.

"It is not enough simply to go around shouting 'racism', Gavison argues. "Racism is something that can be very broadly defined to include any specific attitude—to an individual or group on the basis of their national or racial identity. This would make most Israelis 'racists.'"

Kahane's challenge has to be met on the specifics of his argument: it has to be shown that he is wrong when he argues the mutual exclusivity of a Jewish state and a mixed Jewish-Arab population enjoying equal civil rights; that it is mistaken to rule out a priori any possibility of political settlement with those Arab forces who display a genuine interest in living in peace with us; and so on.

But, Gavison points out, "there is no doubt that Kahane's direction is that of other parties as well, which are pressing for total integration of the territories into Israel. This raises very serious problems. And Kahane

is, in fact, doing us all a signal service by forcing us all to address ourselves to these problems."

Once we do this, it becomes clear that Kahane is not an isolated phenomenon. His meteoric rise over the past few years has been paralleled by a very significant swing to the right in Israeli politics generally.

The Likud has established itself, seemingly immovably, at the centre of the political stage. Tehiya has emerged as another permanent fixture, one—if the soldiers' vote is an accurate gauge of voting trends among the young—that is going to grow progressively stronger. And the religious parties, including the NRP, have become increasingly messianic.

The result has been the emergence of what the Likud has dubbed "the National Camp"—that group of parties, accounting for almost 50 per cent of the vote in the latest election, ideologically committed to Israel's inalienable right to the whole of the Land of Israel.

So far, all the parties making up this camp have chosen to spurn Kahane, whose credo differs from theirs more in degree and style than it does in substance. They have simply failed to take their ideology, as Kahane has, to its ultimate, terrible conclusion. They prefer, like the Likud, either to evade the issue of the 1.5 million Arabs in "Eretz Yisrael" entirely or propose like Tehiya, some form of South Africanization. This would stop short of expelling the Arabs, as Kahane demands, but it would legislate away any threat they might pose to the Jewish character of the state in which they form a potential majority.

The position taken by these parties vis-a-vis Kahane is not only intellectually dishonest, it is also extremely dangerous. For by arbitrarily drawing a distinction between Kahane and themselves, organizations like Tehiya and Gush Emunim are imparting to themselves an aura of moderation that belies their true political identity.

The Israeli body politic may have been forced by Kahane to pull its head out of the sand. But it has yet to shake the sand out of its eyes when it comes to looking beyond Kahane himself at the dangerous malaise besetting Israeli politics as whole.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

"THESE ARE the words which Moses spoke unto all Israel." Thus begins the fifth and concluding book of the Pentateuch. In the Hebrew Bible this book is called *Devarim* meaning, simply "words." The words referred to comprise the parting speech of Moses and cover, according to tradition, the entire book of Deuteronomy.

Moses appears in this book, from its placid, prosaic beginning to its stormy poetic end, as a most eloquent speaker. The opening verse of Deuteronomy serves to emphasize this fact: "These are the words which Moses spoke." The presentation of Moses as a man of words at this juncture in his life immediately brings to mind another turning point in the life of Moses.

Forty years earlier, the young shepherd Moses, a fugitive from the wrath of Pharaoh's police, experiences an extraordinary encounter in the desert. God speaks to him from the burning bush and commands him to go and bring the Children of Israel out of bondage. Moses replies (Ex-

odus 4:10): "Oh, Lord, I am not a man of words." This argument, as we know, was not accepted.

It is interesting, however, to see what happened to the very same Moses during the years that passed after that encounter in the desert. What turned someone who was "not a man of words" into a man of many words, capable of holding our rapt attention throughout an entire book of the Torah?

Had Moses been a man of words when he first assumed the mission of freeing the Israelites from Egypt, he might have become, as so often happens, a captive of his own eloquence. He might have spent the rest of his life making fiery speeches and expending his energies on flowery slogans about the supreme importance of liberation and freedom. What was needed at that time in the life of the people of Israel was a man of action, not words.

Only many years later, with a glorious record of action behind him, does Moses become a man of words, words of teaching and re-

The right time for words

TORA TODAY / Pinchas H. Peli

buke. At this point in the liberation process, he considered these no less vital to the fulfillment of the dream of freedom than the actions of the past.

This point seems to be stressed in the Biblical narration: "These are the words which Moses spoke... After he had smitten Sihon the king of Heshbon" (Deut. 1:1-4). If Moses can now speak freely about the wars which the people are to face in order to enter the land which lies ahead of them, it is only because he himself has personally participated in war.

Moses realizes that only a leader who had risked his own life and brought much good to his people has

the right to rebuke them for their shortcomings. He must have wanted to say these "words" earlier, but he waited for the right moment. That is why the biblical narration puts so much emphasis on the place and time of Moses' speech.

That right moment came not only after he had scored spectacular victories on the battlefield, but also after he had transferred the helm of leadership to Joshua and thus could not be suspected of having some personal axe to grind.

THIS PORTION of the Bible is always read in the synagogue on the Sabbath prior to the 9th of Av, the day of mourning which commemor-

ates the destruction of the Temple and the loss of Jewish independence (this year it falls on Monday night and Tuesday 6-7 of August).

The rabbis point out that there is one word which connects the Sabbath Bible reading to the book of Lamentations, mandatory for the 9th of Av. The word is *eicha*, (how), which features prominently both in the words of Moses (Deut. 1:12) and in the opening of Lamentations: "How does the city sit solitary, that was full of people?"

"How" and not "why" is the word with which the Bible confronts catastrophe and evil. We are not to look weepingly at calamity and cry, "Why did it happen to me?" We may never find out. What is important, however, is to investigate how the evil occurred. It may help us avoid it next time. Also, now that it has happened, how are we to cope with it? How are we to combat calamity; how are we to overcome and eradicate evil?

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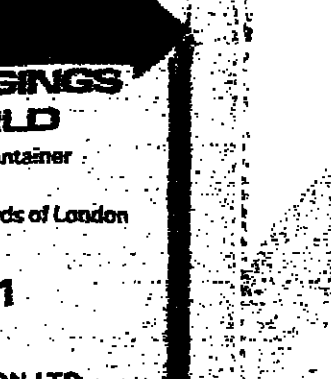
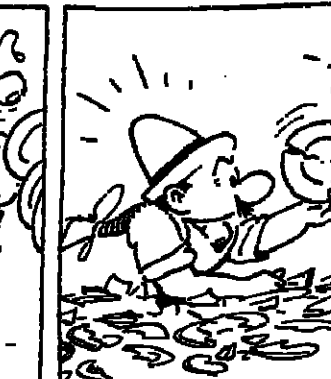
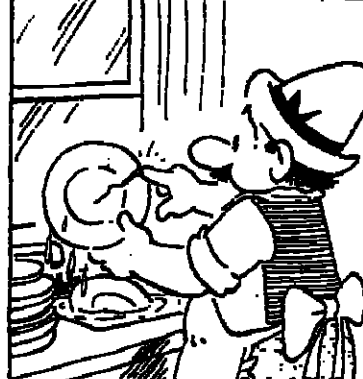
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Body found in Sinai may be missing girl

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An Israeli pathologist and several officials yesterday went to Sinai to identify a body found near Nuiba on Tuesday. The body may be that of Miri Herzog who disappeared in Sinai in late May or early June.

It has been learned that three Israeli hikers in the Nuiba area discovered a body two days ago. They left it there and reported their findings to the Israeli authorities. The team was then sent to try to identify the remains. By last night there were no reports on what it had found.

Miri Herzog, 17, of Gadera, crossed the border at Taba on May 29 on the latest of her several trips to southern Sinai. She then met Rina Bouhadana of Kiryat Malachi, and both camped in a wooded area near Dahab.

Bouhadana returned to Israel to renew her visa and went again to Dahab on June 4. There she found her friend's clothing, money and other belongings - but not Miri.

Searches for Miri by her family and the Egyptian consul in Elat bore no fruit.

Two killed in road accidents

Two women were killed in road accidents yesterday.

A Spanish tourist, 24, was killed when the car she was driving went off the road and crashed into a tree near kibbutz Neve Or in the Beit She'an valley yesterday evening. Her husband, 46, and his daughter, 17, by a previous marriage were taken in serious condition to the Afula Hospital. The police are investigating the causes of the accident.

A 79-year-old woman from Jabalya in the northern part of the Gaza District was run over and killed when she tried to dash across the road near her home. The woman, Amana Albaz, was struck by a car driven by Abdul Salem Rukal, 21, also of Jabalya. He has been detained for questioning.

Two women and a man were injured in a head-on collision of two vehicles at the entrance to the Sderot industrial zone yesterday evening. One of the women, Fanny Krakowsky, 34, of Kiryat Gat, is in serious condition, but out of danger, doctors at Ashdod Hospital said.

TAX REVENUES

(Continued from Page One)

both local and imported products. The move from bi-monthly to monthly collection of VAT also contributed to this.

Eight thousand vehicles were imported in July as compared to 4,534 in June and 5,325 in July 1983. Purchases of colour TVs doubled from June to July (5,868 to 11,537), and sales of washing machines and videotape recorders tripled. The comparison against July 1983 also shows significant rises in the import of everything except refrigerators.

However, taking the first seven months of 1984 against the same period of 1983, the figures show falls in all the main items, ranging from a 17 per cent decline in washing machine imports to a 79 per cent fall for videotapes.

The Treasury also announced that Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orlag has decided to set up a public committee to be headed by the accountant Uzi Steinberg and comprising lawyers, professors and accountants. The committee's task will be to recommend which system of direct taxation should be introduced in light of the existing inflationary conditions. They will base themselves on the following principles: simplicity of the law and its applicability, both from the point of view of those assessed and of the tax authorities; an equitable division of the tax burden between different groups - companies, self-employed and salary-earners; and between different income levels; and the needs of the national budget and its aims for the coming years.

The current Taxation Under Inflationary Conditions Law is due to expire next March. If the committee concludes that it is unable to present its recommendations before then, it will have to produce interim proposals in the course of 1984.

TA, Jlem courts tackle sex offenders

Jerusalem and Tel Aviv courts yesterday dealt with three cases of indecent assault in the two cities.

The Tel Aviv Magistrates Court yesterday issued a 15-day remand order, at the request of the police against a 29-year-old Rafah resident suspected of sodomizing and attempting to murder a youth in Jaffa.

According to the police, the suspect sexually attacked the youth in a Jaffa street and then attempted to strangle him but was frightened off by a sudden noise nearby. He was later arrested on the basis of the victim's testimony.

The police said that the suspect may be responsible for six other recent sexual attacks in the Tel Aviv area.

The Jerusalem Magistrates Court yesterday heard police evidence about two other suspected sexual offenders. One suspect, a 21-year-old Jerusalemite, suspected of multiple sodomy, was sent for psychiatric examination. The other suspect, a 44-year-old Jerusalemite, was remanded for one day to give him time to appoint a lawyer.

Both suspects allegedly bought the sexual favours of male minors with money or goods.

Flag ordered removed from Temple Mount post

An incident was avoided on the Temple Mount this week when, acting on instructions from the Interior Ministry, the police removed an Israeli flag that had been put up at a police post there.

The Waki (Moslem trust), which administers the Islamic holy sites in Jerusalem and was angered by the action, consulted with the Interior Ministry's adviser on Arab affairs

after the flag was put up Wednesday at the Temple Mount police post, which is in a building owned by the Trust. The Waki said an Israeli flag had never been raised over the Temple Mount, saying this was part of the status quo.

By yesterday the flag was gone and the passions over the matter had subsided. (Itim)

Technical high school opening in Holon

HOLON (Itim). - A new technical high school will open next month in Holon's Tel Giborim neighbourhood, the Tel Aviv suburb announced yesterday.

The school will be modelled on the Spivak-ORT school in the town's Jesse Cohen quarter, and will be called the ORT-Tel Giborim Educational Centre.

HERZOG

(Continued from Page One)

well-placed observers, will firstly try to persuade Mapam to sustain its passive support for the unity talks - to give the lie to Likud's claim that Mapam's current forbearance is merely a ploy.

But if the talks do eventually run aground, over foreign and defence policy issues, Labour's Peres will feel free to attempt a narrow-based government. He will not regard the president's mandate to him as restricted, legally or morally, to an effort at a unity government.

Labour's strategists still believe that the religious parties, or some of them, will ultimately prefer to join a narrow coalition under Labour rather than risk ongoing deadlock and another election.

Jail through trial for hit-and-run suspect

A Ma'aleh Adumim resident was yesterday ordered held until the end of his trial for allegedly running over a 78-year-old pedestrian last week and fleeing from the scene.

According to witnesses, Albert Azran knocked the victim down with his Peugeot pick-up truck, causing him a broken nose, several broken teeth, a split lip and back injuries. The accident occurred on July 26 near the Jerusalem central bus station, in Rehov Moriah.

Azran allegedly got out of his car after the accident, dragged the victim into a nearby yard and fled, without reporting it to the police. An onlooker saw the incident, however, helped the victim and made a note of the truck's licence number.

Jerusalem Magistrates Court Judge Mousaia Arai ruled that the likelihood of conviction and the serious offence involved if the police version is found to be true justified ordering Azran held. (Itim)

Druse pay Beduin in death of tractor driver

TUBA (Itim). - Residents of the Lower Galilee Druse village of Sajur have paid IS200,000 to the Beduin village of Tuba as the first payment of compensation for the death on Sunday of a Tuba resident.

Ziadani Andi, 21, was pelted with pears, allegedly as a practical joke, when he drove his tractor past Sajur. He stopped to get off and was run over by his tractor. Tuba residents accused the people of Sajur of causing Andi's death.

Context

Pilgrimage under curfew

By MALKA RAYMIST / Special to The Jerusalem Post

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, may my right hand forget her cunning... (Psalm 137:5)

ON THE EVE of the Ninth of Av in the summer of 1946, 11 kibbutzim settled overnight in the Negev, in the teeth of British opposition. The Ottoman law forbidding the demolition of buildings that had been completed at least 24 hours had not been changed by the British mandatory authorities. The settlers took advantage of that law hoping that it would be 24 hours before the buildings they were putting up were discovered by the authorities.

A group of local and foreign journalists went to the Negev to see the new settlements. Leaving before sunrise, we were back in Jerusalem late in the afternoon. On the way back, the Jews among us decided to go to the Western Wall that night, as it was the eve of Tisha B'Av, the anniversary of the destruction of the Temple, first by the Babylonians and then later by the Romans.

We walked through the silent streets of Jerusalem, the moon pale under a light mist looking like golden dust. We felt it our duty to go to the Wall because there was a curfew, and hardly anyone else could go there. In the empty streets, we passed barbed wire entanglements, roadblocks and patrols.

British soldiers looked at us with curiosity. "What's happening tonight? Anything special?" asked a Tommy. I said: "It's an old Judeo-Roman custom. Call it Judeo-British now."

My companions laughed at the private joke: the soldiers looked blank.

The Arab neighbourhoods in the new city were not under curfew, but there were few people abroad despite the early hour because it was the month of Ramadan when the streets are usually deserted after sunset. A few shops were lit, a few half-empty buses wound their way along the sloping streets; otherwise, the Arab quarter was almost deserted.

In the Old City, the night and the moonlight mercifully hid the dirt and the squalor. But the smells, imperceptible to changes of light, were there as usual. We walked past the Armenian Patriarchate and down the wide steps of a newly-asphalted road leading to the Western Wall.

Jews, mainly of Oriental communities, asked us with surprise whether the curfew had been lifted. An old man enquired rather beligerently, "Do all you men have skullcaps?" They replied in chorus, "Don't worry, we have." Nobody asked me a thing - being the only woman in the group, I hardly existed.

Our passage created a sensation among the Old City Jews. Old men cheered us, saying, "It's a real mitzva to come on a night like this." The Sephardi, Persian and Kurdish women in bright head kerchiefs sitting at the roadside applauded the

pathetically few pilgrims - a mere handful of journalists. Small boys accompanied us as if we were a marching regiment.

Some very pious Jerusalemites had gone to the Old City before dark so as not to miss the early evening prayers at the Wall. Inside the Old City there was no curfew. Only the unruly modern Jews had to be kept indoors, prevented from moving freely. To teach them a lesson. To make them behave.

Several British police officers and constables at the Wall looked at us with surprise, but did not ask to see our curfew passes. We walked with assurance and did not look like the crowds who normally come to pray at the Wall. Our small group - there were fewer than 15 of us - went there as a demonstration: you cannot keep all the Jews away from the Western Wall of the Temple. It was our moral and national duty to make the traditional Ninth of Av pilgrimage when most others were prevented.

I WAS at a loss what to do with myself and seemed to be in everybody's way. An old woman in a shawl told me off for standing in the men's section. In the women's section, I leaned against the Wall, and was reprimanded by an old man. I had committed a sacrilege.

There was none of the customary loud chanting and waiting on that night. Some 30 men sat in a circle, a candle on the ground in front of each forming an inner circle of soft light in the windless night. A bearded Jew was reading from the Scriptures in a high sing-song.

Those of our group who knew how to pray sat down on the ground and began praying without further ado. I looked in amazement at colleagues who had suddenly turned into traditional mourners, keening and swaying in rhythm with their chanted prayers. The ageless pain and sorrow flowed from their lips as naturally as if they had never done anything but pray and mourn.

One of the senior newspapermen, the editor of a socialist daily, pulled a skullcap from his pocket, took off his shoes, and seated himself cross-legged on the ground, one of the candle-lit circle of men. I thought, "His soul has taken off his working clothes. This is the real man - not the one who sits at a desk, surrounded by telephones and secretaries." There he was, rocking back and forth and singing prayers just as Jews have been doing for nearly 2,000 years.

In the women's section there were barely a dozen worshippers. A handsome young Sephardi woman in a kerchief and shawl stood with her face to the Wall, and softly crooning an old Spanish melody.

Again I touched the Wall inadvertently with my shoulder, and a boy who looked no more than 10 years old ordered me away in an angry whisper: I was behaving disgracefully. He was supported by the women, who hissed and clucked, not daring to speak loudly.

Half annoyed and half amused, I said, "Aren't you a bit young, my lad, to speak like that to a grown-up person?" He answered indignantly, "Oh, but I am bar mitzva!"

Seeing my look of disbelief, he thrust a cheap, chromium wrist watch under my nose. What better proof could a small boy from the Old City produce? Doesn't every boy, even the poorest, get a wrist watch for his bar mitzva?

I turned to the Wall and pressed my face to it. After a day of midsummer heat, the stones had the warmth of a living body. Why is it that this purely symbolic relic means so much to millions of people all over the world? To hundreds of generations of those millions? Because it is a wound. A wound that never heals.

WE SAW with satisfaction that the Wall was not entirely deserted. A handful of believers were reinforced by a small group of public-spirited citizens - just to make their presence felt. Some hospital doctors and nurses came for a while before going on night duty. Normally, not all of us would go there, but this time we came in force - every Jew in Jerusalem who had a curfew pass. The pious, the lukewarm, the indifferent, even the unbelievers. One thing united us - we could not bear the thought of the Wall being deserted on that particular night. When a foreign ruler, an outsider, an intruder, tried to prevent us - we had to go.

We walked back with heavy hearts. The mist had dispersed and the moon shone brightly. The streets were eerily empty. In earlier years, crowds would have been cramming the narrow streets and lanes advancing at snail's pace, taking several hours to reach the Wall and return. The compact mass of bodies carried you on, and there was no turning back until you reached the Wall.

This time it took us barely 20 minutes to cover the distance between Zion Square in the centre of New Jerusalem and the Western Wall. One of our newspapermen said, "This night will go down in history, and history repeats itself. We were conquered by Persians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, and Turks, and we were ruled by them. Ruled but never broken. Now we are ruled by the British, who did not conquer us but rule us, and are trying to break us but cannot. Nor will anyone. Who are they to succeed where all the others failed? We are a very ancient people and more stubborn than any other people on earth. We are The Stiff-Necked People."

We applauded, grateful to him for formulating our thoughts so aptly.

The elderly newspaperman from Tel Aviv who had lost himself in prayer at the Wall was Zalman Rubashov, editor-in-chief of the Labour Party daily, *Davar*, later to be Zalman Shazar, president of the State of Israel.

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Prayer bill uproar

By WALTER RUBY / Post New York Correspondent

LEADING JEWISH organizations have expressed concern over approval by the U.S. House of Representatives last week of the so-called Equal Access bill, which allows students to hold religious meetings in public schools during hours when classes are not in session.

The legislation, which was passed earlier by the Senate, is certain to be signed by President Reagan, who supported it at a press conference the evening before the vote.

The Jewish groups say they were further dismayed by a 355-50 vote, the day after the passage of Equal Access, in favour of an amendment to an education bill, which stipulates that "no state or local agency, shall deny individuals in public schools, the opportunity to participate in moments of silent prayer."

The passage of the two measures seemed part of a Reagan administration strategy to force votes on volatile school prayer issues, a strategy which they hope will act to the benefit of the Republicans in November. Polls show that a great majority of Americans support some form of prayer in public schools.

Congressional Democrats, the majority of whom voted for the final versions of the Equal Access and "silent prayer" votes, noted that they had opposed earlier, more stringent, versions of the bills. The Democrats said that they supported Equal Access and "silent prayer" this time because the bills had been changed by amendments which, the Democrats said, offered ample protection to Jewish and other minority religion students from religious coercion by the majority.

both bills, noted that the Democrats had defeated attempts by Republicans to include in both bills a provision that local school districts not complying with Equal Access and "silent prayer" regulations could be denied federal funding.

He also noted that the American Civil Liberties Union, on the political left, had dropped its opposition to Equal Access after the bill had been expanded to include the right of political as well as religious groups to meet in the schools.

"I think the opportunity for all groups, whether religious or political, to be heard is something we should not preclude in our secondary schools," he said.

On the prayer bill, "We defeated an earlier version that called for organized silent prayer, but sanctioned individual silent prayer. That merely reconfirms the situation that already exists, since kids can already pray silently if they want to."

Jewish spokesmen, however, mark the situation differently. Mark Stern, director of the American Jewish Congress Commission on Law and Social Action said that the Equal Access bill represented an unlikely alliance of conservative groups who wanted evangelical groups to have access to the schools, and civil liberties people, who wanted access for political and ideological groups.

The Jewish community, Stern said, "is at risk from many of these groups. This law may let into the schools organizations like the Nazis, Ku Klux Klan, left-wing hate groups, the Unification Church, and others which are less than compatible with the interests of the Jewish community."

According to Stern, the American Jewish Congress intends to challenge the constitutionality of the Equal Access bill, "as soon as a case presents itself. We need a plaintiff, because we cannot challenge the law on our own."

STERN NOTED that the "silent prayer" amendment, unlike the Equal Access bill, will have no immediate impact, since it still has not been passed by the Senate, and may be changed in Conference Committee. He commented, however, "What is more troublesome than these bills themselves is the political climate that they help to create."

"This is part of a long-term attack on the very notion of the separation of church and state. These votes will further fuel the notion that there should be no limitation to what the government can do to encourage religious exercises."

"There is clearly an immense popular will behind this and that political climate makes it very hard (for legislators) to resist further encroachments."

Stern believes that the growing push to put religion back into the schools is especially dangerous for Jews: "As the American Jewish population becomes even more spread out across the country, we are going to have fewer Jewish kids in each class, and those kids are going to be ill prepared for the pressures that will be put upon them."

"In a larger sense, as government becomes more involved with religion, the religion it will become involved with will be an undifferentiated form of Christianity. That augers ill for the Jewish community."

Said Irving Levine, national affairs director of the American Jewish Committee: "The wall separating church and state in this country may be crumbling... We are concerned about the unprecedented haste with which Congress now sees fit to dispose of matters that have been under discussion for 200 years."

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In search of a new dynamic

By YOSEF GOELL

THE INCONCLUSIVE results of Israeli elections, especially the frustrating standoff that resulted from last month's vote and the possible need to resort to a government of national unity, naturally give rise to thoughts of electoral reform.

Why does the system need reforming, if at all, and why has the idea gained no ground in 30 years?

Our extreme form of proportional representation was inherited from three sources. It was used in elections by the Zionist Congress, which was a voluntary international organization that did not have the power to supervise constituency elections in the various countries. It was also used to elect the representative bodies of the Jewish Yishuv between 1920 and 1948 under the British Mandate, reflecting the political reality that the yishuv was divided by ideological rather than geographical rifts.

P.R. was also the system mandated by the U.N. General Assembly for the new Jewish state, to safeguard the large Arab minority against the possibility of being unrepresented in a gerrymandered winner-take-all constituency system.

David Ben-Gurion, believed that he and his party, Mapai, would win an absolute majority which would enable him to rule the country. Two elections in which his party was denied such a majority by very large margins served to dash his hopes. Having gone through the protracted negotiations needed to set up majority coalitions in 1949 and 1951, Ben-Gurion came to the conclusion that

the country would become well-nigh ungovernable unless the electoral system were changed.

Ben-Gurion became a major proponent of such electoral reform from 1955 onwards, and a popular movement advocating this reform was established in that year under the leadership of the late Yigael Yadin, then at the height of his popularity as a recently retired chief of staff.

The force of Ben-Gurion's leadership compelled Mapai formally to espouse the cause of electoral reform. At one time the Liberals also backed the idea. It is interesting to note that these two parties between them commanded a Knesset majority at the time. But the idea still got nowhere.

In the mid-1960s Rafi, which was formed by Ben-Gurion after he split away from Mapai, also made electoral reform a central plank of its programme. The same happened in 1977 when Yigael Yadin took the plunge into politics by heading the Democratic Movement for Change. The new party made electoral reform its central condition for joining any government coalition. But, as before, the ideal came to naught.

PROPORTIONAL representation, when it was developed in the late 19th century, was considered a ma-

ior advance over the constituency system then in force in Britain and in nearly all other democracies. It is still mathematically the fairest of all systems, as it does away with the unfairness of such winner-take-all constituency systems as Britain's, in which, for example, the Liberal party, which got most of its nationwide votes as losing minorities in a large number of constituencies, ended up being woefully under-represented in parliament. (This is one of the reasons why Britain's Social Democrats - Liberal Alliance is backing P.R.)

Ben-Gurion's major argument against P.R. was that it encouraged the proliferation of small parties and thus denied the large parties the possibility of commanding a majority in the Knesset. The result was coalition government, which by definition is weak, and at times even paralyzed government.

There is no better proof of that contention than the political history of Israel over the past few years and the latest electoral standoff.

But there is even more persuasive argument. The main purpose of democratic elections is the legitimization of the rulers by the ruled.

In the more distant past when many, if not most, Israelis were closely identified with political parties, one could argue that the P.R. system of voting for party lists was effective in providing this sense of legitimacy. Voters who were active members of parties felt that they were truly represented by the candidates selected by their party institutions.

But this was a long time ago. In the past quarter of a century, the vast majority of Israelis have become disenchanted with and disloyal to all political parties. It would be fair to say that the vast majority of voters feel unrepresented by the typical *Haver Knesset gornisht*, whom the party bosses send to the Knesset.

The disdainful attitude to the Knesset is largely a result of that feeling and of the weakening of the legitimizing function of our elections. The truth is, however, that this widespread sense of resentment is of low intensity. Few, if any, Israelis are ready to mount the barricades over the issue. If they had been, we would have seen electoral reform long ago.

A third argument against the P.R. system is that it has tended to strengthen the central party machines and

there have also been proposals for going over to dual elections: direct elections for an executive president, as in de Gaulle's system in France, and the separate election of a legislature.

This is not the place to argue the merits and demerits of the different proposals, although my own opinion is that nothing short of direct elections for an executive president can overcome the fragmentation that is at the root of our governmental fecklessness.

What should be clear is that electoral reform of any kind would constitute such a mental wrench for all the participants in the system that the nature of the reform must be extremely well thought out before being adopted. Unbelievable as it may seem, it is possible to go from the proverbial frying pan to the fire; it is not inconceivable that we could, if we are not careful, go over to a system that would produce even worse results than our present one.

BUT WHY has the idea got absolutely nowhere?

For two reasons: first, the small parties, which would be legislated out of existence by electoral reform, are naturally vehemently opposed to the idea. The big parties, who stand to gain from any reform, have to date been too scared to risk alienating the small parties on whose cooperation

their ability to form ruling coalitions under the present system depends. Big party politicians have never yet been driven to the point of no return in their relationship with these small coalition partners, to risk supporting electoral reform beyond noncommittal lip-service.

But perhaps of even greater importance is the dynamic that informs individual politicians as opposed to the parties. As opposed to professors of political science, newspaper columnists and writers of letters to the editor, working politicians are motivated by one big truth with regard to the issue of reform: don't tamper with a system that has worked for you personally.

Electoral reform will only be adopted when a majority of Knesset members are in favour of it. But a vast majority of MKs have always feared making a change whose outcome could put their own political careers in jeopardy.

Why has there been no electoral reform? Basically because a large enough segment of the electorate has never been sufficiently turned on by the issue.

Politicians will be driven to take such a personally perilous step only if they become convinced that the present system no longer works. To date, they have not been persuaded by that proposition.

Could the present stalemate and the impossible government that may well result from it finally do the trick?

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

DISCRIMINATION UNDER WRAPS

By JOANNE MASON

A QUARTER OF a century after Britain opened its doors to West Indian and Asian immigrants, black Britons say they face racial discrimination which strongly affects their personal lives.

Black people from former colonies first came to Britain in the late 1950s, primarily to resolve a labour shortage.

Today there are some two million black British, but community leaders say integration is still a far cry.

A report by the independent Policy Studies Institute, which influences government legislation, found that despite a 1976 law outlawing racial discrimination, black Britons are more likely to be paid less than whites.

Black people, a term used to include those of Asian origin, are twice

as likely to be unemployed than whites while their housing tends to be far worse than the national standard, the report concluded.

The report has also found that racial violence in Britain has been grossly underestimated, as many attacks are not reported.

ASIAN FAMILIES say they live in a state of siege in rundown housing estates in London's East End, afraid to venture out because of racial harassment.

Recently an Indian youth and his father died in a fire at their home which police believe was started by

an incendiary device put through their letter box.

However, Shaama Saggar-Malik, who works on a government-sponsored project aimed at gearing Britain's health services towards the needs of a multi-racial society, said, "The prejudice that black people face is often not the result of individual discrimination but institutional racism."

A common response from the administrators I meet is that the

sheer number of black people employed in the National Health Service proves there is no discrimination," she added.

The chairman of the government's Commission for Racial Equality, Peter Newsam, believes people in powerful positions often turn a blind eye to racism.

"They may suspect that there is discrimination somewhere else, but they seldom notice it in their own office or factory," Newsam said.

A SURVEY by the commission earlier this year found that 30 per cent of doctors working in British hospitals were born overseas, but filled only 16.8 per cent of consultancy posts.

One qualified black surgeon without a consultancy, Mark Pomampalam, is engaged in a legal battle with five regional health authorities. He claims that he is a victim of policies which keep black doctors out of top medical jobs.

"Ever since the NHS was founded when there was a sudden need for

junior doctors - partly so that white consultants could easily milk the lucrative private sector - black doctors have been exploited," Pomampalam said.

The outlook is not totally bleak. Hundreds of organizations have adopted equal opportunity policies, although the commission warned that they could be cosmetic changes.

In its annual report, the commission praised various public statements made by the government, opposing all discrimination.

The commission proposed the government could withhold state contracts from companies not trying to stamp out discrimination.

An Oxford professor, Michael Dummett, said on television recently that the immigration laws and a lack of discussion about them encouraged racism. "No serious pressure has ever been put on them to exclude black people," he said of the laws.

Legislation has virtually stopped new immigration from the Caribbean and Indian subcontinent since 1973, restricting it to dependants of previous immigrants.

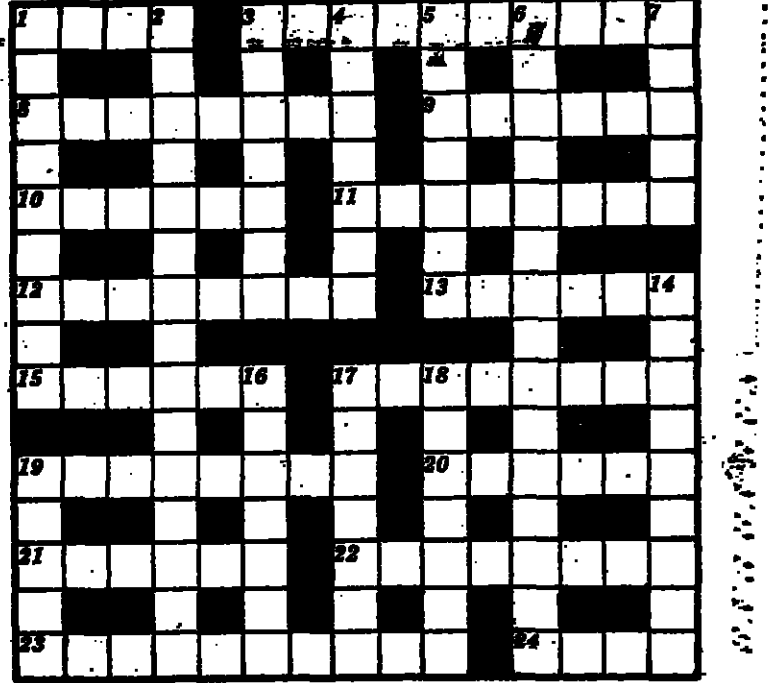
Almost half of Britain's black population were born in the country, but many are pessimistic about the terms under which they will ever be accepted.

"Black people and their culture are tolerated like noisy neighbours or other people's badly behaved children," said Saggar-Malik.

(Reuters News Service)

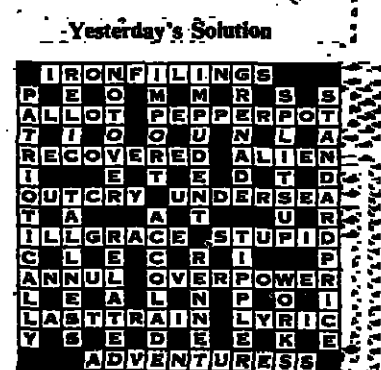
TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- Concrete mixer found on the beach (4)
 - Whip grown-up in the fields of Yorkshire (6-4)
 - One who has been free from kidnappers' demands, being honored (8)
 - Not still in this meeting, debating such a proposal (8)
 - Commonly one of the overhauls of quality gentlemen's tailors? (6)
 - Camel: it's off to find flowers (8)
 - Such a person isn't able to stay free of rent and rate demands (8)
 - Very rare blood produced by these cuts (6)
 - "Brought up a Communist," it's in "The Listener," to move something like this (8)
 - A number suspended for altering old forms... (8)
 - ... And, being strung up, he's on hand to amuse us (6)
 - In a foreign country, it's right to leave on a ship (6)
 - General - one deciding who shall run the House (8)
 - Usually stuffed under the bottom of the bed (10)
 - Do it when flying over terra firma (4)
- DOWN
- Prone to be sick on one? The other way round (9)
 - Entertainer going to perform this convincing trick? (12-5)
 - Feel so sorry you did badly, as it were! (7)
 - Removes a bit less of the original as a result (7)
 - Kings 1 & 2 describe another book of the Bible (7)
 - Medical establishment to gas police? That is all wrong (7, 8)
 - Stick in the mud getting these vessels going (5)
 - In order to get tired, seem to have killed somebody (9)
 - Go down and end wild dance (7)
 - Get off the subject, that's the main thing! (7)
 - The last things we're likely to eat before breakfast? (7)
 - School teaching us to spell, perhaps? (5)



'Quickie'

- ACROSS
- Lacking money (4)
 - Eg. Apollo & Shuttle (5-5)
 - Flying machines (8)
 - A writing implement (8)
 - Totalitarian ruler (6)
 - What is inside (8)
 - Shorten, or abridge (8)
 - Seafood (6)
 - Flogs (6)
 - Harsh and raucous (8)
 - Passed in a court (8)
 - One's life's job (6)
 - Oppose (6)
 - Vegetables (5)
 - Uncultivated place (10)
 - Sold at auctions (4)
- DOWN
- Type of joke (9)
 - English monarch (7, 5, 6)
 - Ancient Greek (7)
 - Any object (7)
 - Gets larger (7)
 - Fairytale children (6, 3, 6)



Quick Solution:
ACROSS: 1 Giant, 4 Pander, 9 Nurse, 10 Abse, 11 Lane, 12 Trouble, 13 Bob, 14 Saw, 15 Deep, 16 Top, 17 Furze, 18 Aug, 19 Root, 20 Gravel, 21 Yeoman, 22 Fraud.
DOWN: 1 Gentle, 2 Apron, 3 Fraud, 4 Bunch, 5 Dumplings, 6 Turnabout, 7 Lady, 8 Stage, 9 Agreed, 10

EDICTAL CITATION: SHORT FORM OF PROCESS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA (TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL DIVISION)

In the matter between:
JILL WANDA WENTZEL — Plaintiff
and
ISRAEL JOSHUA JACOBSON — Defendant

To: **ISRAEL JOSHUA JACOBSON**, an adult male whose occupation is to the Plaintiff unknown, formerly residing at 13 African Street, Johannesburg, but whose present whereabouts are unknown:

TAKE NOTICE that by summons issued out of the Court, you have been called upon to give notice within 30 (thirty) days after publication hereof, to the Registrar and to the Plaintiff's attorney of your intention to defend (if any) in an action wherein **JILL WANDA WENTZEL** claims:

1. Payment of the sum of R10,000;
2. Interest on the said sum calculated at the rate of 11% per annum from the date of judgment to the date of payment;
3. Costs of suit, including the costs of the application referred to in paragraph 3(a) of the particulars of claim;
4. Further or alternative relief.

TAKE NOTICE FURTHER that if you fail to give such notice, judgment may be granted against you without further reference to you.

DATED at PRETORIA this 1st day of March, 1984.
(Signed)
REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT
RAYMOND TUCKER, Plaintiff's Attorney: c/o HEYMAN SEGAL, 31 Rembrandt Building, Bureau Lane, PRETORIA
Tel. 21-8801. Ref. Mr. Segal

COMBINED SUMMONS
In the Supreme Court of South Africa (TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL DIVISION)
In the matter between:
JILL WANDA WENTZEL — Plaintiff
and
ISRAEL JOSHUA JACOBSON — Defendant

To the sheriff or his deputy
INFORM **ISRAEL JOSHUA JACOBSON** address unknown, but who resides in Israel (hereinafter called the Defendant) that **JILL WANDA WENTZEL**, an adult female, married out of community of property with the exclusion of the marital power to Ernest Matthew Wentzel, who resides at 13 African Street, Johannesburg, (hereinafter called the Plaintiff), hereby institutes against him in which action the Plaintiff claims the relief and on the grounds set out in the summons set out in the summons.

INFORM the Defendant further that if the Defendant disputes/ignores the claim and wishes to defend the action, the Defendant shall:

- (a) Within 30 (Thirty) days of the service upon the Defendant of this summons, file with the Registrar of this Court at Room 027, Supreme Court Building, von Brandt Square, corner Pritchard and von Brandt Streets, Johannesburg;
- (b) Notify of Defendant's intention to defend and serve a copy thereof on the Attorney of the Plaintiff, which notice shall give an address (not being a post office or post-mast) referred to in rule 6(3) b for the service upon the Defendant of all notices and documents in the action;
- (c) Thereafter and within twenty-one days after filing and serving notice of intention to defend as aforesaid, file with the Registrar and serve upon the Plaintiff a Plea, Exception, Notice to strike out, with or without a Counter-claim.

INFORM the Defendant further that if the Defendant fails/fail to file and serve notice as aforesaid, Judgment as claimed may be given against the Defendant without further notice to the Defendant, or if having filed and served such notice, the Defendant fails/fail to plead, accept, make application to strike out or counter-claim, Judgment may be given against the Defendant.

AND immediately thereafter serve on the Defendant a copy of this Summons and return the same to the Registrar with whatever you have done thereon.

DATED at PRETORIA this 1st day of MARCH, 1984
(Signed)
Registrar of the Supreme Court

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA (TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL DIVISION)
In the matter between:
JILL WANDA WENTZEL — Plaintiff
and
ISRAEL JOSHUA JACOBSON — Defendant

INTENDIT

1. The plaintiff is **JILL WANDA WENTZEL**, an adult female, married out of community of property and with the exclusion of the marital power to **ERNEST MATTHEW WENTZEL**, of 13 African Street, Johannesburg.
2. The defendant is **ISRAEL JOSHUA JACOBSON**, an adult male whose occupation is to the plaintiff unknown and who resides at present in Israel.
3. (a) On the 18th November, 1982 this Honorable Court, on application made to it, granted an order in terms of which:

(i) the plaintiff was authorized to attach and/or confirm/confirm the defendant's share of R2 held by the defendant in Jacobson Prop. Pte. North (Pty) Limited in respect of the action.

(ii) the plaintiff was authorized and directed to commence these proceedings by way of judicial citation in the event that the citation and intendit and all process in the action be served on the defendant by:

(a) advertisement in The Jerusalem Post;

(b) registered post addressed to Mendelsohn, Browde Flusman Inc., P.O. Box 7068, Johannesburg, 2000.

(c) The costs of the application aforesaid were ordered to be costs in the cause of this action.

(d) A copy of this order of court is hereto attached as enclosure "A".

- (a) On 10th November, 1983 and at the registered office of Jacobson Properties (Pretoria North) (Pty) Limited, 405 Allied Building Society Building, Pretoria Street, Pretoria, the defendant deputy sheriff for Pretoria, acting in terms of the order made by this Honorable Court as aforesaid, duly attached and/or confirmed/confirm the defendant's share of R2 held by the defendant in Jacobson Properties (Pretoria North) (Pty) Limited and endorsed the share register of the said company accordingly.
- (b) A copy of the Deputy Sheriff's return of service is hereto attached, as enclosure "B".
- (c) On 18th January, 1984, at Johannesburg, the plaintiff and the defendant entered into a written agreement in terms of which the defendant sold to the plaintiff who purchased from him the entire leased share capital in and certain claims against Claimant (Pty) Limited ("Claimant") for R50,000.
- (d) Claimant's sole business was at that time that it was the owner of a residential property, Stand 184 Oaklands, Johannesburg, situated at 13 African Street, Johannesburg.
- (e) The purpose of the acquisition of the shares in and claims against Claimant by the plaintiff was, in the knowledge of the defendant, to enable the plaintiff to make with her family at the property aforesaid.
- (f) At the time of the purchase and sale as aforesaid, the defendant warranted that the residential property as aforesaid, including the residence and the swimming pool situated thereon, was in good order and condition.
- (g) The plaintiff duly complied with her obligations in terms of the agreement as aforesaid and the defendant duly delivered to the plaintiff the residential property as aforesaid to her.
- (h) The defendant duly delivered possession of the residential property as aforesaid to the plaintiff, in terms of the agreement between the parties, on or about 1st July, 1980.
- (i) At all material times, and unknown to the plaintiff, the residential property as aforesaid was not in good order and condition inasmuch as:

(a) there was a severe structural defect in the swimming pool, and

(b) there was a number of major structural defects in the residence.

By reason of the breach of warranty as aforesaid the plaintiff has suffered damages in the sum of R10,000.

10. ALTERNATIVELY TO PARAGRAPH 9 (a) In the negotiations which led to the agreement concluded between the parties (Annexure C), the defendant represented to the plaintiff that:

- (i) The swimming pool was in a sound condition free of defects; and
- (ii) the house was structurally sound and free of defects.

(b) The representations were made with the intention that plaintiff should act thereon and she did so to her prejudice.

(c) The representations were made —

- (i) by defendant personally; and
- (ii) by defendant's wife but to his knowledge.

(d) The representations were made to the plaintiff and to her husband; the defendant was aware that representations made to plaintiff's husband would in effect be made to plaintiff herself.

(e) The representations comprised:

- (i) statements as to the soundness of the house and swimming pool; and
- (ii) a concealment of the fact (known to the defendant and his wife) that the house and pool were not sound and free of defects, all in circumstances in which defendant ought to have disclosed this to the plaintiff.

(f) Defendant has fully made the said representations and concealments and knowingly permitted his wife to do so with the intention of deceiving plaintiff and causing her to act thereon.

(g) In consequence of the aforesaid, the plaintiff has suffered damages in the sum of R10,000.

11. Notwithstanding the defendant has refused to repay to the plaintiff the said sum of R10,000, the plaintiff claims:

1. Payment of the sum of R10,000;
2. Interest on the said sum calculated at the rate of 11% per annum from the date of judgment to the date of payment;
3. Costs of suit including the costs of the application referred to in paragraph 3(a) of the particulars of claim;
4. Further or alternative relief.

DATED at JOHANNESBURG this 2nd day of DECEMBER 1983
(Signed)
RAYMOND TUCKER, Plaintiff's Attorney: c/o HEYMAN SEGAL, 31 Rembrandt Building, Bureau Lane, PRETORIA, Ref. Mr. Tucker/Mr. Segal, Tel. 21-8801.
PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL

THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA (TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL DIVISION)
Case No. 1832/82
PRETORIA the 18th day of NOVEMBER 1982
BEFORE the Honorable Mr. Justice VAN RENEN
in the matter of:
JILL WANDA WENTZEL — Applicant
JILL WANDA WENTZEL — Plaintiff
and
ISRAEL JOSHUA JACOBSON — Defendant

HAVING HEARD Counsel for the applicant and having read the summons and other documents IT IS ORDERED:

1. THAT the applicant be authorized to attach and/or confirm/confirm the defendant's share of R2 held by the defendant in JACOBSON PROP. PTE. NORTH (PTY) LTD. in respect of an action to be instituted by the applicant against JACOBSON for damages.
2. THAT the applicant be authorized and directed to commence proceedings in respect of the aforesaid action by way of judicial citation and intendit that the citation and intendit and all process in the action be served on JACOBSON by:

(a) advertisement in The Jerusalem Post;

(b) registered post addressed to Mendelsohn, Browde Flusman Inc., P.O. Box 7068, Johannesburg, 2000.

(c) The costs of the application be costs in the cause in the action to be instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant for damages.

I then endorsed the share register of the said Company confirming the aforesaid attachment.

(Signed)
ED. POTGIETER, Ass. Deputy Sheriff, PRETORIA
Notarized under section 34 (3) of Act 99 of 1959.
Your references Mr. Segal/28/11/82/nc
DEPUTY SHERIFF FEES R35-00

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Money Matters

Friday, August 3, 1984 The Jerusalem Post Page Fifteen

Arrangement shares move higher

TEL AVIV. — Although turnovers continued to shrink in the market as a whole, the arrangement bank shares put in a fairly strong showing yesterday and the share market moved ahead on their account.

"Free" market shares were mixed, with considerably more falls than rises, and most sectors of the share market were down. Bonds moved quietly higher.

The session closed out a boring week in a solid, but boring, way. The patterns in the various markets are now fairly clearly defined: the bond market, both index-linked and dollar-linked, is moving steadily upwards; the "arrangement" sector is moving irregularly higher, but — in the final analysis — at a faster pace than the bond market. However, it is going to quite volatile jumps in both directions, and is thus more interesting to trade than the regular bond market.

Finally, the "free" share market is presently unable to maintain itself in the current harsh environment of sky-high real interest rates and hyper-inflationary erosion of unlinked assets, and is therefore falling in nominal terms, on the whole, and all the more so in real terms.

To state the obvious once again, it is clear that until the political impasse is broken and some form of government emerges, there will be no change in these underlying trends.

Yesterday saw the volume in the bond market fall to just over IS800 million, the first time in the last few weeks that it has fallen below the IS1 billion mark. The overall volume was below IS1,200m., or a little more than \$4m. When one considers

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By PINHAS LANDAU

The reason is provided by shares like Yumav IS1. This textile firm's share could be bought on Wednesday, July 25, at a price of 340. In the six subsequent trading sessions its price has moved: 357, +5 per cent; buyers only 1; 375, +5 per cent; buyers only 2; 485, +29.3 per cent; unlimited move; 461, -5 per cent; sellers only 2; and yesterday, 350, -20.1 per cent, unlimited move.

It's gems like these that make the whole thing worthwhile.

Announcements: Sdom Metals published results for the 1983/84 year ending in March. The company lost IS191m. (over \$1m.) after adjustment for inflation, compared to an adjusted profit of IS15m. the previous year.

Alk Investments lost an adjusted IS64m., after finishing 1982/83 with a real profit of IS33m.

Adanah Mortgage Bank published results for the first half of 1984. These showed an adjusted profit of IS44m., after an equivalent loss of IS44.5m. in the whole of 1983. The balance sheet grew by 1 per cent in real terms, compared to December, 1983.

Share market shrinks 5% in July

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The total market value of all the companies listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange fell by 5 per cent in dollar terms during July. The total value amounted to \$5.7 billion, compared to \$6 b. at the end of June.

These figures emerge from the monthly assessment of the market published by the Securteam investment management firm, and are based on the valuation of all the shares of the traded companies, even

those classes not registered for trading. The exchange rate used was IS 280-\$1, and the analysis notes that the dollar rose by almost 20 per cent against the shekel last month.

Unlike June, when the "arrangement" sector rose in value and the "free" shares fell, July saw an even 5 per cent across-the-board fall. The bank shares comprised 71 per cent of the whole market in terms of value, and the 10 largest "free" share companies only 12 per cent. These latter, however, took 34 per cent of the "free" market sector.

The current rankings of the top ten non-"arrangement" shares was: Dead Sea Works, Elbit, Elron, Industrial Development Bank, First International Bank, Clal Israel, IDB Development, Clal Industries, North American Bank and Koor.

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices

General Share Index	268.7	+2.04
Non-bank Index	195.28	-0.74
Arrangement Bank Index	319.2	+3.09
Industrial	207.01	-1.12
Bond Index	249.86	+0.84

Turnovers

Shares	IS387.6m.	
Bonds	IS309.2m.	
Total	IS1,177.1m.	
Advances	162	
Declines	181	
of which 5% +	39	
of which 5% -	67	
"Buyers only"	5	
"Sellers only"	10	

Bond market trends

4% fully-linked:	Stable/Rises to 3%
3% fully-linked:	Mixed 1-2%
80% linked:	Stable/Rises to 3%
90% linked:	Mixed to 1%
Double-option:	Rises to 3%
Dollar-linked:	Rises to 3%

Most Active Shares

IDB	IS82.3m.	+399
Leumi	IS53.6m.	+151
Hapoalim	IS26.5m.	+150

Sharpest Moves

T.G.L. opt.	35.5	-11	-23.7%
Yumav IS1	350	-88	-20.1%
Bar-Ton opt.	81	+12	+17.4%
Teta opt.	33.5	-6.5	-16.3%

Bank of Israel exchange rates

August 2, 1984

U.S. dollar	287.61
British sterling	376.05
German mark	98.978
French franc	32.245
Dutch guilder	87.595
Swiss franc	116.84
Swedish krona	34.209
Norwegian krone	34.459
Danish krone	27.346
Finnish mark	47.140
Japanese yen	220.31
Australian dollar	239.81
South African rand	49.001
Austrian schilling (10)	161.26
Italian lire (1000)	117.45
Japanese yen (100)	304.58
Spanish peseta (100)	175.08
Jordanian dinar	744.91
Lebanese lira	47.940
Egyptian pound	237.28

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Company	Price	Change	%
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
OHR	1098	97	n.c.
Maritime	3440	1	n.c.
Maritime 0.1	321	610	n.c.
N. American 1	1725	30	-5
N. American 5	1198	9	-5
N. Amer. op	2134	16	-10
Danot 1	315	b.o.1	+5.0
Danot 5	171	23	+2.1
Danot 10.5	414	2336	n.c.
FIBI 0.5	330	1174	-20 -5.7
Computers			
Dan 1	250		+10 +4.2
Hilon 1	750	38	-15 -2.0
Hilon 5	1050	5	+30 +7.1
Y. Ane op	262		n.c.
Clal Comp.	492		-26 -5.0
Clal Comp. op	282		n.c.
M.L.L. 1	975	100	n.c.
M.L.L. 5	475	39	-25 -5.0
M.L.L. op	345		n.c.
Nashov	200	20	-7 -3.4
Nikus 1	369	b.o.1	+19 +5.0
Nikus 5	189	20	-10 -5.0
Nikus op	1529	+10.2	n.c.
Team 1	1150	4	n.c.
Team op	920		n.c.

Company	Price	Change	%
Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDB 1	10200	806	+399 +4.1
IDB 5	10800	1	+800 +8.0
IDB p.A	65500	1	n.c.
Unon 0.1	7470	215	+190 +2.6
Unon 5	15400	5	+400 +2.6
Unon op	1297	80	+259 +3.4
Discount B	1565	115	+75 +5.0
Mizrahi 1	4200	432	+199 +5.0
Mizrahi 5	4180	-	+140 +3.5
Mizrahi op	1842	11	n.c.
Hapoalim 1	8435		+84 +1.0
Hapoalim 5	6840	387	+150 +2.2
Hapoalim op	6730	54	+150 +2.2
Hapoalim 8	25620	2	n.c.
General A	18600	76	+1400 +8.1
General op	40500		n.c.
General 9	16500	3	n.c.
General 11	13100	3	n.c.
General 13	870	16	+16 +1.8
General 15	4410	1216	+151 +3.6
Leumi 1	6000	17	n.c.
Leumi 5	1740	46	n.c.
Leumi op	5985	5	+60 +1.0
Finance Trade	3180	38	-65 -2.0

Company	Price	Change	%
Real Estate, Building			
Gind 1	572	50	+16 +2.9
Gind 5	348	21	+10 +3.0
Oren	142	160	-10 -6.6
Oren 5	61	1430	-5 -8.0
Azorn Prop.	251	339	-5 -2.0
Azorn op	202	100	-2 -1.0
Elion	53	260	-2 -3.6
Elion op	46		-5 -9.8
H.L.R. 0.1	115	s.o.1	+12 +10.0
H.L.R. 5	103	91	+2 +2.0
El-Rov 1	147	10	n.c.
Amnion	100	6	n.c.
Amnion op	1690		n.c.
Africa 0.1	175		n.c.
Africa 5	125	65	-14 -10.0
Azrim	99	50	-9 -8.3
Arkan 0.1	860	22	+4 +0.5
Arkan 5	351	13	+5 +1.4
Ben Yakar 1	260	22	+24 +9.2
Ben Yakar op	359	15	n.c.
Baranowitz 1	153	310	n.c.
Baranowitz 5	82	500	-2 -2.4
Baranowitz op	45	500	-8 -18.6
Danker	229	82	n.c.
Drucker 1	320	7	+5 +1.6
Drucker 5	155		n.c.
Drucker op	123		n.c.
Darad 0.1	495		-15 -2.9
Darad 5	282	20	+26 +10.2
Darad op	543		n.c.
H.L.B. 0.1	803	15	n.c.
H.L.B. 5	276	162	n.c.
Properties Bldg.	785	12	-1.9
Bay Side 0.1	1540	39	n.c.
Bay Side 5	1230	38	+60 +5.2
ILDC 1	2215	56	-15 -0.7
Isra 1	645	221	+5 +0.8
Isra 5	385	1	+1 +0.3
Isra op	830	10	+21 +2.6
Cohen Dev.	266	53	+11 +4.3
Cohen Dev. op	112	14	+2 +1.8
Clal Real	151	352	n.c.
Leumi 1	118	15	-7.8
Leumi 5	61	125	+2 +3.4
Lumir op	36	353	+4 +12.5
M.T.M. 1	3041	s.o.1	-160 -5.0
Bldg. Res.	110	990	n.c.
Bldg. Res. op	65	700	-1 -2.2
Modal	304	s.o.1	-16 -5.0
Mishalav	185	100	+17 +10.1
Mishalav op	64	62	n.c.
Mishalav 5	117	15	n.c.
Mishalav op	838	90	+10 +1.2
Mar-Lez op	820	52	+8 +1.3
Levinstein 1	660	7	-15 -2.2
Levinstein 5	117	30	-3 -2.5
Levinstein op	70	230	-7 -9.1
Lifshitz 1	270	176	n.c.
Lifshitz 5	137	58	-4 -2.9
Lifshitz op	125	40	+5 +4.2
Neon Aviv	2855	1	+5 +0.2
Neon Aviv op	441	17	-26 -5.8
Sahar 0.1	300	32	-2 -0.7
Sahar 5	333	2	+4 +1.2
Sahar op	600	68	-25 -4.2
Sahar 1	266		n.c.
Sahar 5	348		n.c.
Sahar op	105		n.c.
Afar V.S. 1	1210	69	+45 +3.9
Prinz	375	267	+5 +1.4
Caesarea 0.1	135	177	+12 +9.0
Caesarea 5	58	310	-7 -1.2
Rubinstein 1	438	32	-1 -0.2
Rubinstein 5	230		n.c.
Rogovin 1	344	20	-14 -3.9
Rogovin 5	285		-1 -0.4
Rogovin op	85	143	+4 +4.9
Rasco 1	640	47	n.c.
Rasco 5	620	27	n.c.
Rasco op	530		n.c.

Ind. Dev. P.	17400	-	-	-	Lumir 5	61	125	+2	+3.4
Ind. Dev. C	63000	-	n.c.	-	Lumir op	36	363	+4	+12.5
Ind. Dev. CC	39600	1	-400	-1.0	M.T. M. 1	3041	n.o.	-160	-5.0
Ind. Dev. CC1	40500	-	-	-	Bldg. Res.	110	990	n.c.	-
Ind. Dev. D	34200	-	-	-	Bldg. Res. op	65	700	-1	-2.5
Ind. Dev. DD	12100	-	-	-					
Contractors	241	108	-5	-2.0	Medal	304	304	-1	-0.5
Tourism	27500	-	-	-	Mishael	185	100	+17	+10.1
Clal Lease 0.1	294	140	-	-	Menrav	64	62	n.c.	-
Clal Lease 0.5	162	140	-14	-8.0	Menrav op	117	15	n.c.	-
Clal Lease deb	1896	28	+46	+2.5	Mar-Lez	838	90	+10	+1.2
					Mar-Lez op	620	52	+83	+13.5
					Levinstein 1	117	50	-3	-2.5
					Levinstein 5	117	50	+3	+2.5
					Levinstein op	70	264	-7	-9.1
					Lifshitz 1	270	176	n.c.	-
					Lifshitz 5	137	58	-	-
					Lifshitz op	125	40	+5	+4.4
					Neot Aviv	2855	1	+5	+2.8
					Asafim Prop.	137	25	-	-
					Sahar Hold 1	500	32	+5	+5.2
					Sahar Hold 5	333	2	+2	+2.1
					Solel Boneh	900	68	-25	-2.7

Arzyeh r	428	38	n.c.	-
Arzyeh op	305	20	-6.2	-
Arzyeh sub deb	5280	+180	+2.9	-
Ararat 0.1 r	361	11	+1	+3
Ararat 0.5 b	135	30	+5	+3.9
Reinsur 0.1 r	620	n.c.	-	-
Reinsur 0.5 r	156	60	-9	-5.5
Hadar 1	273	-	-	-
Hadar 5	108	231	-11	-9.2

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing DirectorTHE JERUSALEM
POSTErwin Frenkel
Editor

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Thinking big

DESPITE the treacherous reports of sudden brotherly love emerging from the talks between Labour and the Likud it is still far from certain that a broad government of national unity will emerge.

As long as the two major parties are continuing in their separate efforts to cajole the small parties to join them in this or the other narrow majority government, it remains likelier than not that this is what the big parties would prefer if they could only have their way.

If neither Labour nor the Likud can persuasively flesh out the narrow coalitions they really would prefer by Sunday or Monday, President Herzog will have the last word. And that may well be to choose the candidate who stands the best chance of putting together and heading a broad unity government, as premier-designate.

The choice is, of course, between Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir. Given the line-up of parties, Mr. Peres should have the edge. Though it is also possible to conceive of a situation in which the President would feel compelled to call on another candidate, rather than one of the two party chiefs.

Thinking ahead to next week and to the President's opting for a broad rather than a narrow government, the question of greatest importance becomes, "What sort of broad government?"

Would it be preferable to have a wall-to-wall coalition excluding only Meir Kahane on the extreme right and the Communists and the Arab Progressives at the other pole? Or should the decision be for a tighter Labour-Likud government which would exclude all the smaller parties?

The need for a unity government arises not primarily from the temporary inability of either Labour or the Likud to form a narrow government. Sooner or later one or the other, or the smaller parties, will win their war of nerves and such a narrow coalition could arise.

The need is rather for a government that could concentrate on the most pressing need of the hour, a powerful effort to put the economy back on an even keel. For this purpose all other legitimate differences on other issues could be kept in abeyance for a fixed term, after which time the country could go to elections once more.

Seen in such terms it is obvious that a Labour-Likud government is much to be preferred to a wall-to-wall coalition.

The demands of the small parties for cabinet seats, ministry control and particularistic budgets in a wall-to-wall coalition, would make such a government even more unwieldy than in the past. Such demands would also interfere with the process of serious economic reform.

Labour and the Likud working together over a fixed term without the interference of the small parties could possibly also lead to joint agreement on the need for electoral reform that would make dependence on the small parties unnecessary in the future.

The major parties have always in the past depended on the small parties to form their coalitions.

It would demand considerable political courage for both Labour and the Likud to shift gears and decide to end that dependence, as they have it in their power to do.

Perhaps the dangerous stalemate that has resulted from these elections will finally persuade them that their own narrow self-interest in electoral reform coincides wholly with the national interest.

The lesser evil

By DAVID TWERSKY and ZE'EV CHAFETS

ON JULY 23, the arguments and divisions that have plagued Israeli society since the Six Day war ended in a parliamentary deadlock. The two major blocs, deeply divided over cardinal issues like Israel's future borders, its foreign policy and its social structure, brought their platforms before the country, and fought each other to a standstill. The Likud and its satellite parties received enough votes to win 48 places in the Knesset: Labour and its allies won 50. Worse, the undeclared parties also seem split, with the Sephardi Tora Guardians (Shas) leaning to the Likud, Ezer Weizman's bloc leaning to Labour, and the Zionist parties teetering in the middle.

It is self-evident that mathematically, either party could form a narrow government, but that neither party is assured of being able to do so; and that even in the event of a narrow ruling coalition, the internal contradictions and pressures would guarantee it a short and unhappy life.

Under the circumstances, it is obvious that a government of national unity is, to paraphrase Churchill's comment on democracy, the worst form of government except for all the others.

THERE ARE five compelling reasons for a government of national unity. First, it is impossible to imagine that any narrow coalition, given the interests and sensitivities of the small parties on which it would depend, could in any serious way address the severe economic problems that confront the country. Virtually all economists agree that the nation must undertake a period of drastic budget-cutting and personal austerity in order to roll back inflation and restore the national foreign currency reserves, and to stimulate economic growth. Such a programme would be painful, and no party with a one-or-two-seat Knesset majority will be willing to undertake it. Only a government in which the blame for such painful measures would be divided between the two major parties equally would have the political will to carry out the necessary reforms.

A SIMILAR paralysis would affect controversial decisions in the area of foreign affairs, security and Israel's policies in the territories. Given the conflicting ideological outlooks of the small parties who are potential partners for either version of a narrow coalition, it would be virtually impossible for either party to undertake serious initiatives based on its own platform.

Third, Orthodox and ultra-Orthodox parties which received barely more than 10 per cent of the total vote, but who represent swing seats critical to any narrowly-based coalition, will have a coercive power wholly disproportionate to their actual electoral strength. The overwhelming majority of Israelis did not vote for and have no interest in being ruled by the dictate of Tora Sages. Tora Wise Men or other self-appointed guardians of Jewish tradition.

Fourth, it is obvious that after a decade of increasing polarization and mutual alienation, the two major Zionist camps are going to have to find a way to live with each other. The Likud is not an accidental party; or the extension of a single man; it is as much a fact of Israeli political life as the Labour Movement.

The two camps have significant ideological differences, but, as Zionist parties, they also have significant common ground and a common responsibility for the nation's well-being and future. They have to learn to disagree without viewing each other as mortal enemies, and in doing so help restore a national consensus built around commonly held Zionist and democratic principles.

Finally, it is obvious that the overwhelming majority of the people want a government of national unity, or at least prefer it to a paralyzed government of 61 or 62 members. For a long time there has been a steady, observable erosion of confidence in the institutions of Israeli government, not excluding the two major parties who, together, lost ten seats in the election, or roughly 15 per cent of their previous total representation. A failure to heed the national grounds for a unity government might well be interpreted as a preference for a narrow, partisan

The Friday Dry Bones



approach over the general interest. Furthermore, unless the government takes power is capable of actually exercising it, there is a real danger that its irresolution may be seen as endemic to the democratic system, further opening the door to anti-democratic demagogues.

GIVEN THE NEED for a national unity government, the question remains: On what basis can it be formed? Putting aside personal considerations, it appears that the two major parties could agree on common guidelines regarding the major questions that confront the country.

Economy: The institution of a social contract in which the government, the Histadrut and the private sector agree on a freeze in wages, prices and taxes; the steep reduction of government expenditure, and the drastic limitation in the flow of currency; encouragement of growth in selected export industries; and the shifting of the work force from ser-

vice sectors and unproductive industries to high-technology industries. Such a programme would involve painful interim steps which only a government of national unity could undertake.

Lebanon: An agreement, based on an already widely shared consensus that Israel must leave Lebanon at the earliest possible time consistent with the security of the Galilee.

The future of the territories: Both major parties are committed to the Camp David accords, for which a majority of their members voted in 1978. This should be the basis for an agreed policy regarding the areas' interim future. The government will explore the political options set forth in Camp David, primarily the renewal of contacts with Egypt, and encouraging local Palestinian leaders and Jordan to join the negotiations for autonomy. The government should build new settlements in areas agreed on by both parties, and continue to develop already existing settlements. Both parties would, of course, retain the right to leave the government in the event of developments that are opposed to their basic views on this issue.

Religion and State: The status quo will be retained. It is for example, inconceivable that any government

would agree to a change in the Law of Return which would lead to an historic schism within the Jewish people; in exchange for the fleeting coalition support of religious parties.

Electoral reforms: It is both appropriate and necessary that a government of national unity, created out of the situation that followed the 1984 election, put at the top of its agenda electoral reforms that will prevent the recurrence of the deadlock. These could include a raising of the minimum number of votes required for election to the Knesset, a move towards constituency representation, or both.

A GOVERNMENT of national unity is not a desirable form of government over the long term. It leaves the country without an aggressive loyal opposition, and tends to promote government by lowest common denominator. Such a government should be seen as a temporary measure to confront the extraordinary circumstances that arose out of the 1984 elections, to prevent the imposition of even less agreeable solutions down the road.

David Twersky is the editor of Spectrum, the Israel Labour Movement monthly. Ze'ev Chafetz was the director of the Government Press Office.

READERS' LETTERS

ORAL HYGIENE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I have just completed a month of work as a volunteer dentist in Kiryat Malachi, in a programme co-sponsored by the Alpha Omega Dental Fraternity and Project Renewal. I am deeply troubled and concerned about the deplorable condition of the dental health of the children in Kiryat Malachi. Two- and three-year-old children have teeth which are beyond repair. They must grow up as dental cripples, mainly because of ignorance of proper oral hygiene.

In Toronto, Canada, where I practise, we are fortunate to have our drinking water fluoridated. We also have a programme of oral hygiene education for pre-school and school children.

Surely, more can be done in Israel to educate parents and teachers as to the importance of proper diet and dental care so that we don't raise a generation of dental cripples.

The cost of such a programme is small compared to the present financial cost and damage to the health of our children.

SAMUEL SPIVAK

Toronto.

MAXIMALIST DEMANDS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - Abba Eban studiously avoids the most crucial illustration which would torpedo the premise and explode the conclusion of his article "The art of negotiation" (July 13). Mr. Eban preaches the futility of maximalist opening demands in negotiation, which are defended with obduracy. He states, those who demanded "all or nothing are more likely to get nothing than to get all."

Anwar Sadat, in the Camp David negotiations, disproves Mr. Eban's premise. Sadat demanded and got all of the Sinai, its gushing oil wells and more. Sadat never yielded his maximalist position, refusing to yield one inch of the Sinai. Even Yamit was dismantled.

Rabbi ELIHU KASTEN
Co-Editor,
Rabbinical Council Record
Jerusalem (Oceanside N.Y.).

POSTSCRIPTS

PS A VOLUNTEER for the Lova Eliav election campaign tells the following story:

Three teenagers marched into the campaign headquarters of one of the smaller parties in Jerusalem recently offering to work for the Knesset list.

Between phone calls, a harassed volunteer tried to explain the various jobs which needed to be done: canvassing, phoning, arranging parlour meetings, addressing envelopes and so on.

"Wait a minute, wait a minute," protested the spokesman for the three. "First tell us how much we get?"

"You mean money?"

"Of course we mean money. You don't think we are going to work for nothing."

The volunteer explained patiently that the campaign was run entirely on a volunteer basis.

On seeing the crest-fallen faces of the youths, the volunteer suggested they try another, larger list.

"But their policy is no good," replied the youth emphatically. "We'd far rather work for your list."

"Listen," complained the volunteer, "you will have to make up your minds whether you want money, or a good policy."

"Where is it written that you can't have both?" demanded the youth, as he left despondently with his two companions. D.G.

PS A BRITISH heart transplant survivor recently achieved his dream of conquering England's three highest mountains in just 72 hours.

Jim Kelly, 50, who underwent his operation four years ago and is one of the country's longest surviving heart transplant patients, said he climbed the 964-metre Scafell, in the northwestern Lake District, in less than six hours.

Raising money for the Harefield Heart Transplant Hospital, he earlier scaled the two smaller Lakeland peaks Skiddaw and Helvellyn in a total of 8½ hours.

PS CHINA'S huge viewing audience will get its first taste of U.S. television - without the familiar sex and violence - under a sweeping agreement signed here recently with a major network.

China Central Television (CCTV) signed up for 64 hours of CBS programming in the first agreement of its kind between the two countries. The programmes, to be paid for by commercial sponsors, range from drama to documentaries to sports events.

CBS said in a press release that CCTV has access to 63 per cent of China's one billion people. The Chinese government is more modest, saying about 200 million citizens have access to television sets.

The adult programme selections are notably serious-minded compared to the comedy, sex and violence fare featured on American network television. "We selected programmes that would be welcomed by the Chinese people," one CCTV representative put it at a press conference at CBS headquarters in New York.

Last year, China's Radio-Television Minister Wu Lingqi called for stricter regulations to stop "harmful programmes introduced from abroad."

PS A MOZAMBICAN who feigned dumbness for 21 years to win sympathy broke his silence when troops mistook him for an anti-government rebel, the newspaper *noticias* reported recently.

Antonio Magaia, a tobacco factory worker, had convinced his friends, colleagues and even his wife Rosa that he was speechless until he encountered an army roadblock set up in a hunt for anti-government rebels, the newspaper said.

When troops took him for a rebel, Magaia broke his silence, *noticias* added, quoting him as saying he had pretended to be dumb since 1963 believing employers took kindly to disabled people.

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- * LEILA - J.P. Donleavy
- * THE LEADER AND THE DAMNED - Colin Forbes

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*D SUBARU AC + R	18	0.28	58	315	48	900
*E DAIKATSH AUT + AC + R	18	0.28	58	315	48	900
*F SUBARU AUT + R	18	0.28	58	315	48	900
*G SUBARU ST + R	20	0.29	65	368	57	1180
*H SOLARA 1300 + R	20	0.29	65	368	57	1180
*I CHARMANT, SUBARU AUT + AC + R	22	0.35	89	427	61	1280
*J SIERRA AUT + AC + R	25	0.40	79	480	70	1480
*K SOLARA + R	30	0.45	88	538	77	1650
*L AUT + AC + PS	35	0.45	88	538	77	1650
*M MINI BUS	35	0.45	88	538	77	1650
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